INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 243-- BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 14 1929 ONE ANNA

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN INDIA?

Mr. Benn To Meet All Parties Leaders

SPECIAL SESSION OF ASSEMBLY TO BE SUMMONED

Announcement Of Policy By Lord Irwin.

LONDON, October 13.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Sunday Times" says that before leaving for India, Lord Irwin was in close consultation with Government regarding India's future. The correspondent understands that soon after he resumes charge of Viceroyalty, Lord Irwin will make an important pronouncement, probably at a special session of the Legislative Assembly, on the future policy. Simultaneously, a declaration will be made in the British Parliament. The Viceroy's statement will emphasise that the British Government adheres to the Declaration of 1917.

The correspondent adds that Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the course of his expected visit to India, this winter, hopes to arrange a Round Table Conference at which all shades of Indian opinion will be represented.—Reuter.

POLICY OF GENERAL APPEASEMENT.

COAL OF DOMINION STATUS TO BE REITERATED.

A special cable is received by the "Hindu" from its London Correspondent dated October 10th, as under:—

Lord Irwin left London to-day.

My information is that in the conversations with the Ministers he has recommended a policy of general appeasement so far as compatible with the ultimate responsibility of British Government and a statement will be made soon after his return to India designed to further such appeasement. It has been recognised in his interviews that a serious situation will be created if the Lahore Congress decides to give effect to the Calcutta resolutions. There is no intention to yield in so many words to the pressure conveyed in the Congress ultimatum, which the India Office believes could not in any case be carried out, but it is acknowledged that the Congress exercises sufficient influence to make civil disobedience a very disagreeable factor in the maintenance of order and good administration.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

The intended announcement will be to reiterate the goal of Dominion Status but will be mainly concerned with the procedure to be followed after the Simon Commission has reported and there is a well-founded expectation that something in the nature of a round table conference is contemplated on a basis calculated to satisfy the Indian Nationalist demand without abrogating the final responsibility of Parliament.

QUESTION OF LABOUR PROSECUTIONS.

When asked how the present repressive policy squares with the desired appeasement ministers have replied that prosecutions of Trade Union leaders were not due to the initiative of the Labour Government but were launched in the ordinary course of law, under circumstances in which the Secretary of State did not feel his intervention was called for. Vague hints are being dropped that such cases may be dealt with later by way of amnesty.

THE OLD GAME AGAIN.

WARNING TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The London branch of the Indian National Congress has passed a resolution expressing its opinion that the Labour Government are endeavouring to create division in the nationalist ranks and warning the Congress Committees and nationalist organisations not to lower the ideal of complete independence and not to lower the national demand. The Committee hopes that the All-India Congress Committee and other nationalist organisations will not countenance the policy of carrying on secret negotiations and then presenting general bodies with a 'fait accompli' resulting in the acceptance of foreign domination. —Free Press.

BRAKE ON CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

Rly. Chief Commissioner's Speech.

SIR AUSTEN'S WARNING TO ENGINEERS.

SIMLA, Oct. 13

Addressing the Railway Conference Association, Sir Austen Hadow, the retiring Chief Commissioner of Railways, referred to the brake on their capital programme, and hoped that they would give the Railway Board credit for being as heart-broken about it as the members of the Conference were.

WARNING TO ENGINEERS.

Sir Austen laid considerable emphasis on the importance of certain statistics and reminded the engineers that they would sooner or later be subjected to very great criticism if they did not take steps to see how statistics could be applied to the more economical carrying out of civil engineering works.

BAD TREATMENT OF FOWL.

Finally, Sir Austen drew attention to a letter he had received from Delhi Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, complaining of bad treatment of fowl on the Kalka-Simla Railway. Sir Austen observed that such complaints deserved their earnest attention.—A. P.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYET WEEK AT YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 12.

At a special meeting of the Yeotmal District Council, a resolution was passed in favour of holding Village Punchayet Week in first week of November.—A. P.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

Arrangements Going Apace.

ENCOURAGING PUBLIC RESPONSE.

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

Preparations for the Congress and the Exhibition are going on apace. Possession of the Ravi Park has been taken from the Government and levelling the ground and cutting down of trees are being proceeded with expeditiously. The lay-out plan has been completed, and orders and contracts for all the requirements are being given.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

It has been decided to arrange for the lodging of delegates and visitors in commodious double fly tents pitched on the banks of the Ravi. Arrangements for heating either with electricity or with charcoal are being made and the delegates can almost rest assured that they will be quite comfortable in these tents which will be made sufficiently warm. As house accommodation in Lahore is practically very little in these days an appeal is being made to all the leaders to arrange for their quarters in the camp itself as this will facilitate the arrangements for meetings etc. to be attended at short notice. Dr. Gopichand has been able to arrange for the supply of hot water for the delegates, for bath and other purposes, practically free of cost to the Committee, due to the generosity of some of the local gentlemen. The Committee wants to assure all the delegates and visitors from other parts of India that they need have no fear of the cold of Lahore. All that they will have to do is to provide themselves with warm clothing and bedding.

ENCOURAGING PUBLIC RESPONSE.

Collection of donations and enrolment of members of the Reception Committee is going on briskly. The work has already been started in Lahore and deputations consisting of Lala Duni Chand, of Lahore, Sardar Sardu Singh Kaveeshar, Dr. Gopichand and others have been going round and the response is encouraging. In addition to the above gentlemen, Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Duni Chand of Ambala, Lala Hans Raj of Jullunder and Lala Bodh Raj of Multan have all agreed to tour in their own areas. Several other gentlemen have expressed their willingness, but for the present they are not able to go out on tour. Tours are, however, being arranged.

A campaign for the enlistment of Volunteers is just being started vigorously by Sardar Mangal Singh and his colleagues on the Volunteer Board. Already a good deal of spade work as regards the uniforms of volunteers, arrangements for their housing and accommodation, etc. have been made and it is expected that very shortly four or five centres will be open for the training of Volunteers for the Congress and Exhibition purposes.—Free Press.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

Labour Sweeps The Board.

BRUCE'S PARTY OVERWHELMED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sydney.—Labour has swept the board in the Australian Federal election. Mr. Bruce's party has been overwhelmed, and Mr. Bruce himself is likely to lose his seat. Many Ministers have been defeated while the "rebel" Nationalist Hughes has been re-elected by a huge majority. The Labour Leader Scullin is expected to form a Labour Government with the Deputy Leader Theodore as Treasurer.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT THROWN TO THE SCRAP HEAP.

White Campaign Against Indian Settlers In Full Swing.

NO TRADE LICENSES IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

White Landlord Fined For Letting House To Indian Firm.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23.

(By Mail.)

Anti-Indian feeling is on the increase in the Districts of Transvaal. In spite of the Cape Town Agreement, the persecution of Indians continues. The return of the Nationalist Government which is pledged to the Cape Town Agreement, to power has not made any difference to Indians.

The help of an old Law—Resolution No. 104 of 1871 of the Volkaraad, the former Republic of Transvaal—which provides that "No coloured people shall live in towns" "and the Land-drosts (Land-lords) are to see that this resolution is enforced", was invoked at Springs (a town of Transvaal) to close an Indian Company from residing and trading in the Municipal area of Springs.

Prior to this the Indian firm fought the issue under the Gold Act in the highest tribunal of the country and got the judgment in its favour by having its right of residence established in the Appellate Court.

"CRIME" OF LETTING HOUSE TO ASIATIC.

Notwithstanding this the Resident Magistrate of Springs gave a ruling that the Springs Warehouse, Ltd., a European Company, had contravened the law as contained in Resolution No. 104 of 1871 in allowing the Asiatic on his premises at No. 66, Springs, and fined the Landlord £1-0-0 and ordered the accused to remove the Asiatic from his property by November 1st.

NOT ALLOWED TO TRADE.

After its right of residence had been recognised under the Gold Act, the firm in question had applied for license to trade in the Municipal area, but the Town Council of Springs took up a hostile attitude, objected to the application and subjected the Indian firm to considerable hardship and eventually invoked the aid of the long-forgotten Resolution of 1871 to restrict Indian residence and consequentially trading. In this campaign, the Town Council had the support of the whole European community and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Town Council has not yet given its decision on the application for License to trade, but it is considered as a certainty that the License will be refused. The Attorney who appeared for the Indian firm stated that this decision was a bombshell for the whole of the Transvaal Indian community.

ANTI-COLOUR CAMPAIGN.

This Anti-Indian campaign is gathering volume, in Norwood and its neighbouring suburbs also. When what is called as the "North-Eastern Districts Association" has been formed by some white residents in Norwood and neighbouring suburbs for the purpose of preventing coloured persons from residing and trading in private townships, such as Norwood, in contravention of the Title Deeds of such townships.

The Association has successfully opposed before the City Council the granting of certificates for general dealers' licenses to a number of Asiatic persons and companies with a licence to trade in Norwood. Two firms who were refused licenses are applying again, and one firm is trading without a license.

The Association has applied to the Supreme Court (Witwatersrand Local Division) for an order against these firms and the firms in question have opposed the granting of the order. Action has been stayed until the Association furnish the Magistrate with a Bank guarantee that a sum of £450 will be available for payment of the respondents' costs if the respondents are successful.

WHITE CIVILIZATION IN DANGER!

The Transvaal Agriculturists' Union held its Conference at Pretoria and passed a resolution to the effect that the Indian community repatriating to India is decreasing and that the Indian merchants who are a serious danger to the "white civilisation" are not availing themselves of the assisted emigration scheme and that Indians' mode of living is very low in comparison with that that of the Whites and that the White subjects should be protected from unfair competition" of the Asiatics. This view is resisted in a Press interview by Mr. Sturrock, a Senator, who declares that "there is a more serious aspect of the question. Many small retailers, particularly those in certain country districts, are faced with the competition of Asiatics whose standard of living is far below that of the white people. If we are to maintain a decent and civilized standard among the white people in the country districts, it will be necessary to protect them against this Asiatic menace."—Free Press.

IN THE FAST-MOVING WORLD OF TO-DAY
YOU ARE BEING CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO DANGER

YOU DEMAND
SPEED

YOUR DEMANDS ARE GRANTED BUT

A WICKED SPEED-DEMON LAUGHS AT YOU WHEN YOU FAL
A VICTIM TO THE HURRY AND SCURRY OF MODERN LIFE.

PERHAPS OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OR ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS MAKE YOU NEGLECTFUL OF A BIG QUESTION——

WHAT OF MY FUTURE AND THAT OF THOSE DEPENDENT ON ME?

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
AND
THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO

PROVIDE FOR MACHINATIONS OF FATE

Watch Further Announcements.

BELGAUM MERCHANTS' LEAD.

Pledge Not To Import Foreign Cloth.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 10.

A meeting of the cloth merchants of Athani was held on 8th October, at which Syt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Syt. Jairamdas Doulatram discussed with them the question of boycott of foreign cloth. In response to their appeal the cloth merchants very patriotically promised not to import any foreign cloth hereafter and signed the following pledge:—

"Mr. Jairamdas, Secretary Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has come here to-day. We discussed with him about the boycott of foreign cloth. We are convinced that our nation is put to loss by the purchase of foreign cloth. We the dealers in cloth promise that we will not order foreign cloth henceforward. We deem it our duty to deal in Swadeshi millmade cloth and pure khaddar."

SIGNATORIES TO PLEDGE.

The following are the signatories to the above pledge:—

(1) Narshimha Dattatrya Mutalik Desai, (2) Revanshiddappa Gurlingappa Balgurgi, (3) Tukaram Mirajee Honkar, (4) Bharmappa Shiddapa Modgudi, (5) Dundappa Appaya Kopad, (6) Dundapa Devapa Todalbagi, (7) Hari Pandharinath Pise, (8) Eshwarapa Satyapa Shivangi, (9) Valji Khemji, (10) Balkrishna Narayan Gumaste Patil and (11) Shatvajee Gundo More.

By signing the above pledge the cloth dealers of Athani, a small town of 13,000 population has set an example to the cloth merchants of all other towns in the Karnatak.

Simla, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy was held to-day Sir B. N. Mitra, Vice-President, presided.—A. P.

Major-General K. Wigram, I.A., G.O.C., Waziristan, is promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Col. (Temporary Brigadier) R. C. Wilson I.A., Commander, Manzil Brigade, is appointed Major-General.—A. P.

SHOES HURLED AT SATYAGRAHIS.

Poona Parvati Temple Guarded By Police.

POONA, Oct. 13.

Great commotion prevails among the Hindus here to-day owing to the decision of the "untouchables" to offer SATYAGRAHA and enter the Parvati Temple. Caste Hindus have assembled at the temple in thousands since early morning. The doors of the temple are securely locked and a strong posse of Police is guarding it.

COLLECTOR ON THE SCENE.

"Untauchables", with caste Hindus who are in sympathy with them, reached the temple at 8-30 in the morning and then it was proposed to send ten persons to offer Satyagraha. Mr. Gould, the Collector, with several officials was on the scene.

GREETED WITH SHOES.

When the Untouchables reached the top of the flight of steps leading to the Temple, sticks, shoes and umbrellas were flung at them from the crowd, severely injuring some Untouchables and their sympathisers. Three persons who were injured were removed to Hospital.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

It is understood that two persons have been arrested in connection with the disturbance. The Police are on guard at the Temple.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Bank Rate Rise To 6 P. C.

QUIET TONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Oct. 11.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market indicated greater stringency during the week, the rate for call funds rising to over 4 per cent. The demand for jute finance is making itself felt and this is sufficient to account for the Bank rate being raised to 6 per cent., apart from the desirability of bringing the Indian Bank rate into line with those of other financial centres. The trade demand shows a small increase of about Rs. 7-1|2 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3-3|4 per cent., two months 4-1|4 per cent., three months 4-1|2 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th October shows a decline of Rs. 282.81 lakhs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 27,99,51,000 as compared with Rs. 19.33 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.62, a decrease of 2.32 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 19.64 lakhs and Rs. 32.97 lakhs, while Inland bills have fallen by Rs. 45.50 lakhs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 266.53 lakhs to Rs. 17.37 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements. Other deposits show a small increase of Rs. 4.66 lakhs to Rs. 69.69 crores. The Bank rate has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent. effective 10th October, 1929.

Business in the gilt-edged market was quiet with a small recession in prices. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper was more or less maintained at Rs. 68-3 and a fair amount of business was put through. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan receded to Rs. 101-5, 1935 to Rs. 97-14 and 1933 to Rs. 100-7. 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1950, 1931 and 1933, are quoted at Rs. 100-12, Rs. 101-14 and Rs. 102-14 respectively. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan declined to Rs. 106-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan lost about 4 annas at Rs. 77-8, while 1934-37 was unchanged at Rs. 90-10. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan declined from Rs. 88 to Rs. 87-8 and 1934 Bonds from Rs. 96-4 to Rs. 96-2.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months' Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th October, 1929. Total amount offered was Rs. 14,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-0 and above aggregating Rs. 11,50,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 4-4-1 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 15th October and payment will be made on Friday, the 18th October, 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of 30th September shows an increase of Rs. 58.22 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 186.79 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 12.31 lakhs to Rs. 108.05 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has risen by Rs. 66.03 lakhs to Rs. 4.94 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 77.74 as compared with 77.69 a week ago.

The currency return of 7th October shows a decline of Rs. 40.30 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 186 39 crores. Silver coins have also declined by a like amount to Rs. 107.64 crores, while silver bullion under coinage remains unchanged at Rs. 4.94 crores as also gold bullion and coin at Rs. 32.22 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 77.69 as against 77.74 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 7th October, 1929, is given below:—

Liabilities.

	(In crores.) Rs.
Notes in Circulation	186.39
Rupee Redemption	40.00
Rs	226.39

Assets.

	(In crores.) Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	99.26
Rupee Securities	39.17
Gold Securities	52.87
Gold Coin and Bullion held in India	32.22
Gold Coin and Bullion held in England	2.87
Rs.	226.39

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 38.78 per cent.

N.B. The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been re-valued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the access of Rs. 13-1|3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Although the rates for ready T. T. remained unchanged, a quiet tone characterised sterling exchange, particularly for forward deliveries. A fair amount of export bills was placed mainly in Calcutta. The enquiry for remittances continues light. It may be pointed that the rate for ready T. T. this time last year was 1s. 5-27.32d. while the present quotation is 1s. 5-27|32d. with buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. The following are the forward rates: October 1s. 5-13|16d. to 27.32d.; November 1s. 5-7|8d. to 29.32d.; December-January-February 1s. 5-15|16d.; and March 1s. 5-29|32d.

In view of the hesitant tone in the London money market, it would seem that Government chose an unfortunate moment for inaugurating the new system of daily sterling purchases. Since 27th June, when the new system came into operation, Government have been able to purchase only £3,145,000 up to 5th October. There are many who think that Government would be well advised either to revert to the old system of weekly tenders for limited amounts with intermediates or to institute weekly tenders for unlimited amounts also with intermediates. This would afford them wider scope as to amount and rate, and it is confidently believed that the adoption of either system would enable Government to obtain their sterling requirements with greater ease.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from Dols. 4.86-1|16 to Dols. 4.86-23|32, French francs are quoted at 123.96, the Belga at 34.87 and the Italian lira at 92.95.

A Press communique of the 8th instant shows that the sterling purchased during the week ending 5th October amounted to £145,000 and the total remittances to the Home Treasury this year are £10,925,000.

GOLD.

The gold market lacked animation and the volume of business was small. The rate for ready is better by 3 pies at Rs. 21-8-0 per tola. The offtake and the available supplies are unchanged at 10,000 tolas a day and 1 lakh tolas respectively. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 10-1|2d., but closed at 84s. 11-1|2d. Sovereign rates declined to Rs. 13-7-0 both for ready and 15th November settlement. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for ready and 19th October settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 18th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £82,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 780,668 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to bring £20,000.

SILVER.

The silver market continued to display and easy tendency and rates lost another 10 annas per 100 tolas during the week. The price of ready was down as low as Rs 52-2 on Tuesday, but recovered to Rs. 52-6 on bear covering. At the close the rate fell again to Rs. 52-2 The present weakness cannot be attributed to the offers recently received by local dealers from London bullion brokers to exchange their purchases with Indian Mint refined silver in Bombay at such premium as to cover the shipping charges These offers were made in the mutual interest of both the parties. It may be pointed out in this connection that these operations did not involve any fresh sales of silver by Government and this facility was afforded to those who had made previous purchases in London. In the case of outright bids the London brokers would have to cover in their market any sales made by them of Indian Mint silver. In these circumstances, the transactions in question cannot be considered a bearish factor. The present conditions in the silver market are largely the outcome of the full in China's export trade and a smaller demand of silver for the interior. It is generally believed that with the revival of exports from China early next month and an improved up-country offtake in India, prices will recover from the present low levels. America and China banks took little interest in our market. The daily offtake averages some 100 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at 2,200 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 3-1|16d. to 2s. 2-3|4d., but closed at 2s. 2-7|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 23-1|8d. and 22-15|16d. for ready and 23-1|4d. and 23-1|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52-12 and Rs. 52-2 for ready, Rs. 52-11 and Rs. 52-2 for 22nd October settlement and Rs. 52-11 and Rs. 52-3 for 21st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring Rs. 1,10,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £245,000 The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,472 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000 for Calcutta.

SHARES.

During the three working days on the Stock Exchange, a quiet tone was noticeable. The prices were in almost all cases lower and the volume of business narrow. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 771|4-770-771|4; Century Rs. 323|12-320-322|8; Central India Rs. 486|5-482|8-481|4; Crescent Rs. 90-87|8-88; Fazulbhoy Rs. 542|8-538|12-542|8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 125-122|8-123|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 375-373|12; New Great Rs. 173|12; Pearls Rs. 327|8-320-323|12; Simplex Rs. 48|12-47|8; and Swadeshi Rs. 411|4-410-408|12.

In the miscellaneous section there was a general marking down in prices and a restricted turnover. Tata Steels declined, Ordys. from Rs. 70-12 to Rs. 69-12 and Defds. from Rs. 274-6 to Rs. 272-8 closing firm at Rs. 71-4 and Rs. 280 respectively. Tata Hydros receded from Rs. 1,277-8 to 1,275 while Tata Power quotation increased slightly to Rs. 651-4. Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs. 715 to Rs. 765. Alcocks also improved from Rs. 340 to Rs. 347-8. Bombay Burmahs lost from Rs. 773-12 to Rs. 768-12 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 143-12 to Rs. 142-8, closing however at Rs. 145. Bombay Steams went ex-dividend at Rs. 211-4. Scindia Steam shares were down to Rs. 11-10. Cenient shares were quiet. Bundis being quoted at Rs. 18-8, Indian Cements at Rs. 291-4, and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 215 with Defds. down to Rs. 720. Among Railway shares Hoshiarpur declined from Rs. 90 to Rs. 83-8 and Sindh Light from Rs. 64 to Rs. 62. Tapti Valleys receded from Rs. 645xd. to Rs. 640xd., while Upper Sindh rose from Rs. 83-8 to Rs. 87-8.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 1,380 with Contributories at Rs. 340. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 99 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 18-6.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI.

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Monthly Report.

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for September, issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2.32 crores, a decrease of Rs. 63 lakhs, and that of exports, to Rs. 1.29 crores, an increase of Rs. 18 lakhs, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the six months ending September show a decrease of Rs. 1.73 crores or 11 per cent under imports and of Rs. 1.75 crores or 12 per cent under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

The principal decreases in imports during September as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures (valued at Rs. 62 lakhs—decrease Rs. 38 lakhs) sugar (11,600 tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs—decrease of 8,500 tons valued at Rs. 16 lakhs) woollen goods (valued at Rs. 23 lakhs—decrease of Rs. 10 lakhs) and vehicles (valued at Rs. 8 lakhs—decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs). An increase however occurred under oils (valued at Rs. 16 lakhs —increase of Rs. 10 lakhs).

In exports, the principal increases occurred under cotton (8,500 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs —increase 3,600 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs), wheat (2,100 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs—increase of 1,500 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs) and raw skins (500 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs—increase of 100 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs). Decreases however occurred under raw hides (100 tons valued at Rs. 1 lakh—decrease of 200 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs) and tanned (2,400 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs—decrease of 600 tons valued at Rs. 1 lakh).—A. P.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 12. Opening	Closing
October	9.82	9.83 —.05
November		9.80 —.05
December		9.83 —.05
January	9.87	9.87 —.05
February		9.87 —.06
March	9.94	9.94 —.09
April		9.94 —.06
May	10.01	10.01 —.06
June		10.01 —.06
July		10.01 —.06
August		9.98 —.06
September		9.94 —.06
October		9.91 —.06
Middling Spot		10.20 —.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 12. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

New York market is closed today (Saturday).

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 12.
Scinde Fully Good	6.15 —.05
Scinde Fine	6.40 —.05
Scinde Superfine	6.65 —.05
Bengal Good	5.90 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.15 —.05
Bengal Fine	6.40 —.05
Oomra Good	7.05 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.35 —.05
Oomra Fine	7.65 —.05
Broach Fully Good	8.25 —.05
Broach Fine	8.50 —.05
Broach Superfine	8.75 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 12.
October	14.68 plus .08
November	14.71 plus .08
January	15.03 —.01
March	15.30 —.04
May	15.57 —.07
July	15.74 —.07
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	15.65 Unchgd.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 12.
Silver—Closed uncertain.

Spot	23-1|8
Forward	23-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London. Oct. 12.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.

London, Oct. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months 6-1|4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-3|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 12.

T T Berlin on London	20.40-1|4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-5|8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.93
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	123.94
T T London on Prague	164.37

LONDON PRODUCE.

London. Oct. 12.

Cottonseed Bombay ton
£9 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton
£17-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton
£19-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Calcutta ton
£23-15 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£23-15 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata ton
£24-5 Oct-Nov Shipment to Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton
£24-15 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt
42|10-1|2 Nov-Dec Delivery Sellers.
41|7-1|2 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes
43 Afloat Paid.
Barletta Russo per 62 lb Cargoes
43|6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels
44 Oct-Nov Nominal.
Wheat South Australian Parcels
45|6 Afloat Sellers

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received during the week ending Friday, the 11th October the following change in prices has taken place:—

	Broach April/May
4th October	Rs. 345-1/4
11th October	Rs. 342
	Rs. 3-1/4

	New York December	New York January
3rd Oct	18.80	18.87
10th Oct.	18.63	18.74
	—0.17	—0.13

	Liverpool December
4th Oct.	9.99
11th Oct.	9.93
	—0.06

The American market this week shows a net decline of 17 points. Early, the market was quiet but firm on trade buying and on private bullish crop estimates. The important event of the week was the publication of the Agricultural Bureau report on the 8th instant estimating the condition as on the 1st October at 55 per cent. and the crop at 14,915,000 bales. This compares with the condition 55.4 p. c. and 14,823,000 bales as per the previous report of September 9th, and the condition 54.4 per cent and crop 13,993,000 bales as published at this time last year. The number of bales ginned upto the 30th September is given as 5,906,000 bales against 3,353,000 bales in the previous report of the 23rd September and 4,961,000 bales ginned at this time last year. The qield per acre is shown as 153.2 lbs. against 152.2 lbs in the previous year. The Government crop estimate prices declined on Southern selling and long liquidation. At the close, however, the market advanced on favourable conditions in dry goods trade and spinners buying futures. The highest prices for the December position touched during the week was 18.90 on the 7th instant and the lowest 18.41 on the 8th instant, the range for the week being 49 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 3-1/4 lower. Early, the market was steady in anticipation of a bullish Bureau, and on receipt of the Bureau figures which were moderately bearish, the market declined on liquidation by the Bazar bulls. Commission Houses were buyers. Towards the close, the market has steadied on short-covering and better advices from Liverpool and America. The highest rate for Broach A/May touched during the week was Rs. 346-3/4 on the 5th instant and the lowest Rs. 339-1/4 on the night of the 8th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 7-1/2. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach A/May Rs. 342: Oomra-D./January Rs. 299-1/4: Bengal-D/Jan. Rs. 238-3/4.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 10th October are 76,929 bales against 30,444 bales last year and Exports total 166,391 bales against 227,516 bales last year while the local mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 88,890 bales against 1,352 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 10th October is estimated at 885,562 bales against 768,346 bales same time last year.

Although the Bureau Report published on the 8th instant has added 90,000 bales to its previous estimate on September 9th and is larger than was feared, it does not alter the statistical position to any appreciable extent, and if the crop turns out to be according to this report it would be smaller than the world's requirement of American cotton which seem seems to have been established at a figure over 15 million bales per year. Moreover, hedge-selling is now reported to be decreasing and trade buying has been more in evidence. In these circumstances we think the market wil gradually work upward and we continue therefore to favour the long side round current and lower prices.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct-Dec per cwt 12|3-3|5
Jan-March per cwt 12|6-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Oct-Dec per cwt 12|5
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Oct-Dec per cwt 12|5-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standad Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 10d.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

—:o:—

Lala Ram Kishan Das, a Municipal Commissioner of Delhi, has donated Rs. 10,000 for opening a dispensary in Pahar Ganj on the condition that the building be named "Lala Banarsi Das Chandiwala Dispensary" in honour of his father deceased.—("Tej").

A Sub-Inspector of Police, Pandit Ram Sarup and an hawaldar went to the rooms of a prostitute at Chowri Bazar, Delhi, in a drunken condition and began to make trouble there. The matter was reported to the City Kotwal, Malik Devi Dayal, who immediately appeared on the scene. Both the Police officials have been suspended. The incident has created great excitement in the city.—("Akali").

H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal has conferred the title of Honorary Captain on Lieut. Bahaul-Haq Athas Siddiqi, M.B.B.S., Asstt. Physician of the Prince of Wales Hospital.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal").

JOURNALISTIC WAR.

It is most unfortunate that a state of war exists between two well-known Dailies of Lahore, viz., "Siyasat" and "Zamindar". The former calls maulavi Zafar Ali Khan by the name of an "eternal beggar" and is busy writing article after article against him, calling upon people not to help the paper at all as the proprietor of "Zamindar" owns property worth at least a lakh of rupees. "Zamindar" also is conducting a vigorous campaign against Mr. Saiyed Habib and is asking the people to boycott his paper, "Siyasat" also adding that the editor possesses very little or no knowledge of Arabic or Persian. The war between these two veteran journalists of the Punjab is too personal to be dilated upon here. It is a pity that no effort has so far been made to put an end to this dirty game. In this connection it is gratifying to see that the war between "Zamindar" and "Inqilab" has stopped and both have promised not to indulge in personal attacks.

"Paris" (Lahore) writes:—We have already written in our previous issue that ex-King Amanullah has borrowed two hundred thousand Turkish pounds from Mustafa Kemel Pasha and has sent the same to General Nadir Khan and as soon as Kabul is captured, ex-King Amanullah will be asked to come back. After the whole situation is brought under control an announcement will be made to the world which will give great anxiety even to the great powers of the world.—("Akali").

CURE ALL

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INCORRECT REPORT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—About the end of August a short paragraph appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" as well as the "Bombay Samachar", in which the public was informed that Mr. R. J. Udani had been appointed an arbitrator by the Incorporated Oilseeds Association, London. Further that it was the first time that an Indian was appointed for the post. As far as we know, this piece of information was cabled by the Free Press of India

We may here inform you that such news should be contradicted.

First of all there is no such permanent post as that of an arbitrator, and it is not the Association that appoints an arbitrator, but the disputing parties nominate their arbitrators, so it seems that Mr. Udani must have arbitrated on behalf of certain disputing party.

Besides any one who is a member of the Association can become an arbitrator. There are many Indian members in the Association and one of them acted as an arbitrator in the year 1927-28. On referring to the Incorporated Oilseeds Association London, it would be ascertained that it is not such a post of international importance as to appear as a piece of news in newspapers.

We trust this will receive due attention and you will be pleased to publish either this letter or your comments on this matter.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

VAIDYA SAMMELAN

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Reception Committe of the All-India Vaidya Sammelan, Vaidya Ratna Pandit Ramprasadji Sharma, Raj Vaidya of Patiala was unanimously elected President of the All-India 20th Vaidya Sammelan to be held at Karachi on 31-12-29 and 1, 2, 3, and 4th January 1930."

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Nalders x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*.	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Nalders x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Mores(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		TRANS-	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	SHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN.	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from Australia limited accommodation for passengers from India.

CIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

1ST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	$79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	$90
To Marseilles and back	£100	$72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
10th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
16th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£115
B	£80	£135
C	£96	£206

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
14th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi	
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	
16th „	Bankura ..	Basrah viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
18th „	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi	
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.	
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 Oct.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	19 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	16600	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	20th Oct.
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon-kiu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

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Applications should be submitted to reach the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office), Secretariat, 5-30 P.M. on the 21st October

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPOINTMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY invite applications for the post of Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, who will work under the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, with headquarters at Karachi. The pay will be Rs. 2,000—50—2,250 per mensem and the officer appointed will be eligible for the local compensatory allowances. The appointment will be for a term of five years in the first instance (the first year being one of probation), and non-pensionable.

Applicants should possess an honours degree in science or agriculture, but preference will be given to applicants who have had experience in large scale agriculture and particularly irrigation agriculture and who also possess administrative ability and experience. The officer appointed will control and direct the research propaganda and development work of the Agricultural Department in Sind which will be mainly in connection with irrigated land, much of which contains alkali.

A free first-class B passage to India and a return passage at the end of the contract will be provided for the officer (if of non-Asiatic domicile and recruited outside India) and for his wife. Leave will be regulated in accordance with the Bombay Civil Services rules. The candidate appointed will be expected to take up his duties within three months of appointment.

Candidates should submit, not later than 31st January, 1930, full particulars of age, education, training and experience, giving dates, together with copies of testimonials and references to

THE SECRETARY TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1.
or to THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Revenue Department, Bombay,
from whom full particulars can be obtained.

By Order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),

J. W. SMYTH,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.
Bombay, October 11th, 1929.
32987

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD., having its Registered Office at Bombay at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

LAXMIDAS VITHALDAS ATTARWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and at present at Rewa Danda in Kolaba District .... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 2nd day of September, 1929, presented to the Hon'ble the Judge bearing Company winding up matters of the said Court in Chambers by the abovenamed Laxmidas Vithaldas Attarwalla, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers on the 13th day of November, 1929, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making up of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above petition should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1929.

BELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
Jehangir Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
32986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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The whole plot is offered for sale for Rs. 2,60,000 (Rupees two lacs and sixty thousand only).

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PRIVATE SECRETARY,
Bansda State,
(Bombay Presidency.)
32986

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the Estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the Plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the Defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the above property described in the Schedule hereunder written on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th day of October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Hansali Tank Road, or Lady Jamshedji Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 510 squared yards or thereabouts (513 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 4887, New No. E/4318, and New Survey No. 1B/1430 and Cadastral Survey No. 278 Mahim Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 4188 (I.A.A.) Street No. 549 A.A.A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. PATHAK & DESAI, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhuderji Bhagwanji and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased, Nanabhai Tulsidas the Mortgagor in excercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1929, at 4-30, p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the tenement, messuages and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1066.78 Square Yards or thereabouts and Registered under Collector's Old No. 29 and 80, New Nos. I/3524 and F/3615, Old Survey Nos. B/79 and 79 and New Survey Nos. I/118 and F119 and assessed by the Municipality along with the other pieces of land under G. Ward Nos. 5757 (1) and 5760 and Street Nos. 233 and 236 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas; On or towards the West and North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuradas Gayadin.

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LUPE VELEZ.

A thrilling story of an underworld Dancer's Great Love for a man above her level and how she triumphed over another woman's flaming hate and the obstacles of caste.

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6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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Hakim Brothers,

INDIANS TREATED AS HELOTS.

Swaraj Alone Will Emancipate Them Abroad.

MR. ISHERDAS ON E. AFRICAN PROBLEM.

The Indian question in East Africa was vividly explained by Messrs. Anantani and Isherdas, members of the East African Deputation, at a public meeting held on Sunday evening at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Mrs. Sarojiin Naidu presiding.

Mr. Anantani who has lived in East Africa for about a quarter of a century told the audience that Indians had gone to East Africa long before any Western nation set its foot on the soil. British settlers came in with the pretension that they were there to abolish slavery. Whatever British settlers had done in the way of abolition of slavery could not have been done without the cooperation of Indian settlers. In East Africa the Britishers had only repeated the history which they in India knew only too well Lately they had established there a legislative Council where they had an absolute majority while Indians were in a hopeless minority. Indians were treated as no more than helots for their only sin of inviting the white settlers. In point of population, Indians were seven times more than the white settlers. Summing up the demands of Indians in East Africa, the speaker said that unless and until they were placed on common electoral roll, this stunt of Commonwealth of British nations had no meaning whatsoever.

SWARAJ THE ONLY PANACEA.

Mr. Isherdas narrated the disabilities under which the Indians in East Africa had been labouring. Despite the pretensions of the White settlers the sons of the soil were still treated as helots. They were emancipated only in books but not in practice. There had been exploitation all round. Indians in East Africa had never accepted the communal roll. They had always stood for a common electoral roll which recognized no distinction of race, cast and creed. With all their sacrifices for the last 25 years and for all that waste of money, the Indian question in East Africa still remained unsolved as ever Unless they in India were a free Nation, unless they had achieved Independence in their own country, it was futile to expect that the problems of Indians outside India could be solved. The East African deputation, the speaker proceeded, had come to India to bring home to the Indian public that the solution of the problems of Indians abroad lay solely in their hands. Indians had got to be free at least for the sake of their sons who had carried Indian flag in far off lands. There was again the question of growing unemployment in India.

How were they going to solve it? It could only be solved if they availed themselves of the openings in East Africa and other parts of that Continent. By freeing themselves, they in India would be freeing their sons abroad.

Mrs. Naidu, in summing up, said that unless Indians had achieved freedom in their own country it was foolish to expect that India's sons abroad would be treated as free citizens. Indians had to realize that, and that realization would be a fitting message that the guests of the evening would be carrying back.

The meeting was then terminated.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET MATCHES.

Jai and Kalapesi in Form.

Two very interesting matches were played on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday. The Islam Gymkhana entertained the Imperial Bank, who, being strengthened by the inclusion of that fine all-rounder B. K. Kalapesi, gave a flash of their former glory and ...on as keen a match as it was ...ssible to find. The home team ...k first knock but fired very ...ly in the initial stages, chiefly ...g to some really good bowling ...Kalapesi. That bowler settled ... to a length and, coming off ...itch at a great rate, was ...t unplayable in his first ... overs when he showed an ...s of four wickets for 15 ... It was not surprising then ...ight of the Islam batsmen ...e down with only 43 runs on ...e board. But now there ensued ...wo splendid partnerships which realized in all 112 runs and almost saved the game. M. A. Shariff rose to the occasion in great style and was well supported by M. Mohiddin. By dint of fearless batting this pair added on 63 runs for the fall of the nineth wicket and then A. A. Kahim helped the latter to put up another fine partnership which was not broken until the score had advanced to 155.

In similar fashion the Bank began badly, losing four of their wickets for only 27 runs scored. L. P. Jai and B. K. Kalapasi now became associated and remained together to carry the score to 159, being still unbeaten at the drawing of stamps. Jai gave a masterful display and was unlucky not to be able to add another to his list of centuries. Kalapesi too, was surprisingly good, considering that he has been away from a cricket field for a considerable time.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, the "B" team were deprived of a victory over the Haffkin Institute by a plucky last wicket stand by Kelvekar and Sitaram who managed to play out time. Morris was the outstanding batsman with 53 runs (not out) to his cricket.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. IMPERIAL BANK.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M. Shaffi, b Kalapesi ...	2
G. H. Kazrani, b Kalapesi ...	0
S. M. Kadri, b Sidhwa ...	11
T. T. Barodawalla, c and b Kalapesi ...	10
M. H. Vishram, b Kalapesi ...	0
A. Peerbhoy, c Pavri, b Vyavaharkar ...	7
M. A. Shariff, b Kalapesi ...	45
A. H. Sidiqui, l.b.w. Sidhwa ...	0
Islam-ul-Haq Ansari, b Sidhwa ...	1
M. Mohiuddin, not out ...	33
A. H. Hakim, St. Pavri, b Vyavaharkar ...	27
Extras ...	19
Total ...	155

Bowling Analysis.

B. K. Kalapesi, 5 wickets for 46 runs.

V. V. Vyavaharkar, 2 wickets for 37 runs..

F. A. Sidhwa, 3 wickets for 25 runs.

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 1, 2 for 3, 3 for 24, 4 for 24, 5 for 41, 6 for 41, 7 for 41, 8 for 43, 9 for 106, 10 for 155.

IMPERIAL BANK.

F. S. Pavri, c Kadri, b Mohiuddin ...	3
F. J. Badshah, c Ansari, b Hakim ...	10
L. P. Jai ,not out ...	89
D. G. Vyavaharkar, b Mohiuddin ...	2
V. V. Vyavaharkar, c Sheriff, b Mohiuddin ...	0
B. K. Kalapesi, not out ...	41
J. D'Souza, did not bat.	
K. R. Pondwal, did not bad.	
A. B. Parkar, did not bat.	
F. A. Sidhwa, did not bat.	
J. M. Mistri, did not bat.	
Extras ...	14
Total (for 4 wickets) ...	159

Bowling Analysis.

A. A. Hakim, 1 wicket for 52 runs.

Mohiuddin, 3 wickets for 54 runs.

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 4; 2 for 20, 3 for 27, 4 for 27.

PARSI GYMKHANA "B" vs. HAFFKIN INSTITUTE.

PARSI GYMKHANA "B."

Mr. Forbes, b Wadia ...	9
Sanjana, c —, b David ...	46
Marzban, run out ...	5
Writer, c —, b. Wadia ...	2
Morris, not out ...	53
Bharucha, run out ...	9
Suntoke, b David ...	6
Darukhanawalla, b David ...	16
Engineer, b Govind ...	4
Sethna, c —, b Govind ...	22
Adenwalla, c —, b David ...	4
Extras ...	2
Total ...	178

Bowling Analysis.

Wadia, 2 wickets for 40 runs.

David, 4 wickets for 64 runs.

Govind, 2 wickets for 31 runs.

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 14; 2 for 27; 3 for 46; 4 for 78; 5 for 93; 6 for 107; 7 for 13; 8 for 140; 9 for 149; 10 for 178

HAFFKIN INSTITUTE.

David, c —, b Marzban ...	5
Ramnath, c —, b Sethna ...	29
Wadia, b Marzban ...	15
Kelvekar, not out ...	37
Kirtikar, c, —, b. Marzban ...	3
Govind, b Marzban ...	0
Dixit, b Bharucha ...	0
Damle, c —, b Sethna ...	6
Ganu, b Sethna ...	0
More, run out ...	1
Sitaram, not out ...	0
Extras ...	14
Total (for 9 wickets) ...	115

Bowling Analysis.

Marzban, 4 wickets for 45 runs.

Sethna, 3 wickets for 43 runs.

Bharucha, 1 wicket for 5 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1, for 22; 2 for 36; 3 for 54; 4 for 66; 5 for 66; 6 for 68; 7 for 75; 8 for 76; 9 for 84.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

Tall Scoring All Round.

Owing to perfect wickets on Sunday it proved to be an ideal day for batsmen and tall scoring was everywhere evident. The Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas engaged in a veritable battle royal, both their respective teams being out against each other. The first strings met on the Hindu Gymkhana ground where the home team scored a fine victory.

Batting first the visitors opened with S. H. Mehta and F. K. Nariman who carried the score to 20 before the latter gave place to A. J Doctor. This partnership added 45 runs, but on its dissolution a collapse set in and the entire side as dismissed for 105. Gavankar bowled well for his 4 wickets for 35 runs, while C. M. Rana, coming on late as a change bowler, showed the astonishing figures of 4 wickets for 5 runs.

The home side had no difficulty in making the score and won by nine wickets. Pawaskar and C. M Rana gave their side a good start of 59 runs for the fall of the first wicket, and then Jai and Rana added on another 128 runs without further loss. Jai played a fast innings characterized by sound strokes along the carpet. The Parsi fielding was especially poor. C. M. Rana should have been held in slips on more than two occasions. This was chiefly responsible for the ineffectiveness of Marshall who bowled very well but without any luck. In 20 overs, of which 8 were maidens, he conceded 52 runs.

At the Parsi Gymkhana the Hindus batted first and as the result of very consistent batting were able to declare at 212 for 3 wickets. They met with an early disaster, Mull being dismissed without a run being scored, but Dhargalkar and Engineer in partnership carried the score to 69, and then Padwal assisted the latter in adding on 105 runs for the fall of the third wicket. Padwal was still batting when his side declared. The Parsis began well their first two wickets putting on 56 runs, but thereafter the batting quietened down and time brought about a draw, with the score board reading 121 runs for 8 wickets. Morris repeated his former success by remaining unbeaten at the end with 25 runs to his credit.

The Islam Gymkhana were in a scoring mood when they met the Bohra Cricketers, Shaikh and A A. Fyzee "kicked off" well by putting on 105 runs for the first wicket, both getting their individual half-centuries. Later on S. M. Kadri obtained another, being not out, and the home team declared at 208 for 4 wickets. Good bowling by A. A. Hakim brought about the downfall of the Bohra batsmen, the whole side being dismissed for 95 runs. E. Karachiwalla played a plucky innings of 38 and Hakim captured 8 wickets for 32 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA v. PARSI GYMKHANA.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F. K. Nariman b Gavankar ...	8
S. H. Mehta st Dhumatkar b Pardeshi ...	32
A J Doctor b Wadkar ...	26
N D Marshall l b w Gavankar	9
P M Kateli b Rana ...	7
F N Tarapore c Pardeshi b Rana ...	0
P H Daruwalla b Gavankar ...	2
J D Coomana not out ...	7
N B Cooper b Sana ...	0
K J Mody b Rana ...	0
A S Irani b Gavankar ...	2
Extras ...	12
Total ...	105

Bowling analysis:—

G B Gavankar 4 wickets for 35 runs.

K G Pardeshi 1 wicket for 19 runs.

R R Wadkar 1 wicket for 6 runs

C M Rana 4 wickets for 5 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 20; 2 for 65; 3 for 79; 4 for 89; 5 for 90; 6 for 95; 7 for 97; 8 for 96; 9 for 102; 10 for 105.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C M Rana not out ...	72
S K Pawaskar c Nariman b Daruwala ...	22
L P Jai not out ...	76
V M Merchant, K G Pardeshi H A Mahale, R R Wadkar, J V Dabholkar, M V Dhumatkar, R K Deshpande, and G B Gavankar, did not bat.	
Extras ...	15
Total (for 1 wicket) ...	167

Bowling analysis:—

P H Daruwala 1 wicket for 34 runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA 'B' v. HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'

Dhargalkar l b, w Writer ...	43
Mull b Marzban ...	0
Engineer b Marzban ...	66
Padwal not out ...	78
Desai not out ...	16
Chury, Chavan, Gangnaik, Phadnis, Merchant and Daolat, did not bat.	
Extras ...	11
Total (for 3 wickets) ...	212

Bowling analysis:—

Marzban 2 wickets for 60 runs.

Writer 1 wicket for 19 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0; 2 for 69; 3 for 174.

PARSI GYMKHANA 'B'

Marzban b Gangnaik ...	36
Forbes b Gangnaik ...	13
Suntoke b Phadnis ...	11
Bharucha b Chury ...	2
Morris not out ...	25
Darukhanawala b Patel ...	13
Writer st b Phadnis ...	7
E D Engineer b Patel ...	0
M H Engineer b Patel ...	0
Chothia and Mukadam, did not bat.	
Extras ...	15
Total (for 8 wickets) ...	121

Bowling analysis:—

Gangnaik 2 wickets for 31 runs.

Chury 1 wicket for 28 runs.

Patel 3 wickets for 15 runs.

Phadnis 2 wickets for 10 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 21; 2 for 56; 3 for 62; 4 for 66; 5 for 107; 6 for 117; 7 for 121; 8 for 121.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. BOHRA CRICKETERS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G M Shaikh c Karachiwalla b Kathawalla 51; A A A Fyzee b Kathawalla 50; G H Kazrani c and b Kathawalla 25; S M Kadri not out 52; M A Shariff b Karachiwalla 14; M Mohiuddin not out 10; Islam-ul-Haq Ansari, A G Khan, A A Hakim, A H Siddiqui, and M Shafi, did not bat. Extras 6; total (for 4 wickets) 208.

Bowling analysis:—

E S Karachiwalla 1 wicket for 73 runs.

T V Kathawalla 3 wickets for 33 runs

Fall of wickets:—1 for 105; 2 for 107; 3 for 155; 4 for 178.

BOHRA CRICKETERS.

T T Barodawalla c Mohiuddin b Hakim 5; S Karachiwalla b Hakim 0; Lokhandwalla c Shaikh b Hakim 7; A S Tybji l b w Hakim 10; S Merchant b Mohiuddin 6; Kathawalla b Hakim 0; Bhatri b Hakim 0; E Karachiwalla c Kazrani b Fyzee 38; M S Vasi b Hakim 7; Nulwala c Kazrani b Hakim 10; E Bhatri not out 0; extras 12; total 95.

Bowling analysis:—

A A Hakim 8 wickets for 32 runs.

Mohiuddin 1 wicket for 21 runs.

A A Fyzee 1 wicket for 9 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 6; 3 for 15; 4 for 26; 5 for 34; 6 for 34; 7 for 38; 8 for 65; 9 for 95 10 for 95.

GOAL OF MYSORE NON-BRAHMINS.

ATTAINMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

MYSORE, Oct. 13.

The first Mysore Non-Brahmin Conference which commenced here on the 15th instant under the presidency of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, and has been attended by a large number of delegates and visitors from all parts of the State, concluded last evening.

GOAL OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference adopted a resolution declaring the political goal of the Conference to be the attainment of responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja by peaceful, legitimate and constitutional means and in gradual, progressive stages, after providing adequate safeguards for minorities.

LOYALTY TO MAHARAJA.

The Conference placed on record its loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja and also adopted a resolution emphasising the need for a permanent political organisation to look after the interests of non-Brahmins, to the membership of which all non-Brahmins above the age of 21 other than students, would be eligible.—A. P.

SIKH LEAGUE SESSION ENDS IN UPROAR.

ANTI-CONGRESSITES' TACTICS TO AVERT DEFEAT.

LYALLPUR, Oct. 13.

Scenes of pandemonium were witnessed at the close of the open session of the Sikh League. It will be remembered that the Subjects Committee carried by a majority the resolution advising Sikhs to participate in the proceedings of the Lahore Congress. On the open session of the Conference commencing at 3 p.m. a section of delegates created disturbance and it resulted in a pandemonium The President and other leaders failed to restore order. The President then declared that the session stood adjourned sine die. The resolution regarding participation in the Congress could not be discussed.—Free Press.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF REACTIONARIES.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE STANDS BY CONGRESS.

LYALLPORE, Oct. 13.

A Conciliation Board of the Sikh League consisting of 14 members which has been appointed to effect a compromise between the rival groups could arrive at no decision. The subjects Committee of the Sikh League met at 8 this morning in an atmosphere of tense excitement. About 140 members were present. Sardar Bhag Singh Vakil moved a resolution advising the Sikhs to participate whole heartedly in the Lahore Congress and to press their claims, while remaining within the Congress.

A counter resolution was moved by Sardar Amar Singh advising boycott of the Congress.

After a heated debate the resolution of Sardar Bhag Singh was carried by 96 to 41 votes.

Both the resolutions will now be moved in the open session of the League which commences at 3 p.m. It appears that the opposition ists have no chance and it is anticipated that the resolution advising co-operation with the Congress will be carried by a thumping majority.

During the meeting of the Subjects Committee, one minute's silence was observed in honour of the Shardha ceremony of Jatin Das.

The press was excluded from the meeting of the Subjects Committee.—Free Press

SHIPOWNERS "NO."

Geneva Maritime Conference.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-GOVT. DELEGATES.

GENEVA, Oct. 13.

Considerable importance attaches to the situation which has arisen as a result of the refusal of the shipowners to participate in the 13th International Labour Conference devoted chiefly to questions affecting seamen. This step has been taken as a protest against "the method of appointing non-Government delegates and advisers." This development considerably strengthens David S. Erulkar, Chairman of Executive Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce in London, who has specially come to Geneva as the spokesman of some of the Indian Chambers of Commerce which have protested against the inclusion of Mr. P. H. Brown as adviser in the Indian delegation.

GUIDANCE FOR GOVTS.

The officers of the International Labour Conference are not in anyway responsible for the manner in which delegations of respective countries are constituted. It is always left to the respective national Governments to determine the personnel of the delegations which shall represent their respective country. But the guidance is laid down for the Governments as to the principles which should guide them in selecting the personnel. It is assumed that when the Governments constitute delegations they observe the principles laid down for their guidance. And liberty is given to the persons who feel aggrieved by wrongful constitution of delegations to lodge their protests to the Officers of the Conference. These protests are referred to the Credential Committee which is appointed for each Conference. This Committee investigates into all complaints and then recommend to the Conference as to whether the credentials of the respective delegates are valid or invalid.

WHAT THE TREATY SAYS.

As regards the selection of non-Government delegates and advisers to the International Assemblies, provision is made in the Treaty of Versailles itself. Article 389 runs:—"Members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations if such organisations exist which are most representative of the employers or of the work-people as the case may be in their respective countries." It will be thus seen that there is not any freedom to the Governments to choose any delegate or adviser at random. The choice has got to be made firstly in agreement with the industrial organisations and secondly in cases where there are conflicting groups in agreement with "the most representative" organisations.

A PRECEDENT.

This is not the first time that a protest is made on behalf of Indian commercial organisations. In 1926 Mr. Sarabhai Haji lodged a protest on behalf of the Indian commercial organisations against the nomination of Sir Arthur Froom to represent Indian employers. The Credential Committee went into the question carefully and conceded the principle on which the protest was based, namely, that the delegate or adviser should be national. The Credential Committee observed "while considering that the representation of the country at the General Conference should be a national one" the decision must rest with the Governments concerned.

MR. BROWN'S APPOINTMENT.

It is expected that the Credential Committee will call for explanation from the Government of India representatives at the Conference in reference to the protests lodged by Mr. Erulkar on behalf of certain Indian commercial organisations. Two questions will call for decision. One will be as to whether the selection of Mr. Brown is in terms of article 389. The second will be whether Mr. Brown is a national. Sir Louis Kershaw represented the Government of India in 1926 and defended them against Mr. Haji's vigorous attacks. It is not yet known on whom Sir Louis Kershaw's mantle will fall on this occasion.—Free Press

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

Bombay Banking Enquiry.

SHOLAPUR MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S STATEMENT.

The following are extracts from the statement of the Committee of the Sholapur Merchants' Chamber, Sholapur, presented to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.

1. The agriculturists generally obtain their finances from (a) the Money Lenders, (b) the Co-operative Banks, and (c) the Grain Merchants. For small amounts they get these on personal security or against mortgage of ornaments; and for big amounts they have to mortgage their landed property—generally agricultural lands.

The rate of interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum. Generally interest on loans against mortgage of agricultural lands is higher than in the case of ornaments. This is due to the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The period of such mortgages is generally 2 to 3 years. More often loan is raised by ostensible sales.

As far as we are aware Co-operative Banks deal with the co-operative societies, who in their turn directly deal with the individual agriculturists. The Imperial Bank advances against grains but not directly to the agriculturists. It advances generally to the traders but that too with so many formalities and so much cautiousness that many times it is found difficult to get advance. Owing to such rigidity of their rules, merchants do not find it convenient to deal directly with the Bank and therefore it has been found convenient both to the Bank and the borrowers to have an Agent acting between them.

There are no Joint Stock Banks in the district. Greater part of the direct finance to the agriculturists is therefore made by professional sowkars. Grain dealers also make advances on hand to the agriculturists to induce them to bring their produce to their shops for sale through them.

Gradually the agricultural lands are becoming uneconomic which is due partly to the ignorance of the agriculturists, partly to the non-existence of proper cottage industries whereby they can supplement their income and partly also to the want of irrigation facilities. Owing to this situation they have found themselves in a vicious circle of indebtedness. Unless therefore the general lot of the agriculturists is improved there is no possibility in any way of improving their credit.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The debts of agriculturists are increased on account of almost all the causes enumerated in the questionnaire; but more truly speaking, they have to incur debts for their very existence. They live by indebtedness; such is the lot of many agriculturists. They are more indebted to local sowkars (indigenous banks) than to the Government or Co-operative Societies. The general rate of interest is from 12 to 18 and some times to 24 per cent. But recently a new class of moneylenders viz. Pathans, has appeared on the scene. They advance money on hand but their rate of interest is unconscionably high-ranging between 75 to 150 per cent. All the money lenders except the Pathans generally recover their debts through courts. The Pathans often try to recover their debts by force. The registration of these classes of money lenders at least for some time to come is absolutely necessary.

There exists no supplementary industries worth naming now. In this age of machinery it is very difficult to suggest any but the problem is worth investigation by the Government and something may be done in this direction. One can suggest for example the following.:—

(a) Embroidery work, (b) Toy making, (c) Glass products, and (d) Paper bye-products.

Hand-weaving exists on rather a big scale at Sholapur proper; and to some extent in some villages in the district. It is a paying business. But the weavers class is too much addicted to drink and therefore inspite of the fair return he gets, he is not able to save. Total prohibition will be a boon to the nation.

The progress of Co-operative Movement has not come up to expectations for two reasons, firstly because the population is illiterate and secondly the movement has not come from within, but it has been rather forced from without.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of September 1929.

The total attendance was 3,433, out of which 2,302 were males, and 1,,131 were females: 64 cases were operated. The average daily attendance was 137 during 25 working days of the month.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TUESDAY, October 15.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, October 16.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, October 17.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SCOUTERS' LEAGUE

All Scouters interested in the Scouters' League are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at the Fellowship School, Girgaum Back Road to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. to adopt the draft constitution prepared by the Working Committee and to elect office-bearers for the year.

BROTHERHOOD ESSAY COMPETITIONS.

The last date for submitting essays for Motiwalla and Rustam Bharucha Essay Competitions is 10th November 1929. The subject for Motiwalla competition is "Trade Unionism in India" and is open to undergraduates and graduates of less than five years standing of local colleges. The subject for Bharucha Competition is "English Playwrights of the 20th Century." It is open to undergraduates only.

PUBLIC KIRTAN AT VILLE PARLE.

A public Kirtan of the well-known Kirtankar Shree Gangaramji of Morvi, will be held at Sheth Samji Vulji's Bungalow, Ville Parle to-day (Monday) at 9-30 pm. The Kirtan is open to the public.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA

English and Embroidery Classes are conducted for ladies of all communities by the above Sabha at Bandra, twice a week (Monday and Friday) from 2 to 4 p.m. For further particulars, see personally Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, New Patkar's Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra.

GITA CLASS AT VILLE PARLE

Under the auspices of Shree Ville Parle Sanskrit Pathshala Shastri Manishankar Dave will give tonight (Monday) a public 'Pravachan' on 'Shree Bhagawat Gita' at 9-30 p.m. at Brhamnivas, Ville Parle.

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association was held on 29th September 1929 at the Foras Road Stable to elect the office-bearers when the following office-bearers were elected unanimously:—

President: Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaludin.

Treasurer: Mr. Raj Mahomed Nasiruddin.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Ur. Jamaludin Dawood and Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed Vaziruddin.

The election of members of the Managing Committee was postponed for the next meeting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1929.

LEADERS' DUTY.

—:o:—

In his message to the Lyallpore session of the Sikh League Mahatma Gandhi has expressed the hope that the League "will have the widom not to boycott the Congress" and to realise that the question of Sikh representation "is not closed but is open for discussion and adjustment." We share the hope that the Sikhs will not follow the suicidal example of a section of Muslims to boycott the Congress. But Mahatmaji's message and also the oft-repeated assurance of Pandit Motilal Nehru that the communal question is not closed but still open to discussion and adjustment incline us to ask once again how long the country is to wait for the responsible leaders concerned to reopen the discussion, let alone the effecting of an adjustment. Some excuse, we admit, may be pleaded for any unavoidable delay in the actual settlement. But what excuse can be given for the utter neglect to resume negotiations?

The Congress has a special responsibility in the matter. It took the lead in bringing about the Congress-League Pact of 1927. It also took the lead in convening the National Convention which revised the Pact but which abruptly dispersed before completing the revised settlement. It is, therefore, the special responsibility of the Congress to expedite the settlement and it will not do for the President merely to say that the door to the communal settlement is still open. We still hope that Pandit Motilal, Mr. Jinnah, the permanent President of the Muslim League, and the President of the Sikh League will resume negotiations without any further delay. If at all they cannot come to an understanding in their representative capacities, they can still make a move towards a settlement by arriving at an understanding among themselves in their individual capacities. Leaders should at least make an effort to lead and to mould events instead of simply waiting upon them.

We recall to our mind the reports of several recent political conferences but we look in vain in these reports for any serious attempt on the part of leaders to come to grips with the communal problem. The Bardoi District Political Conference, the latest of them, is no exception. Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, its President, referred in his address to a number of current topics but the reported summary of his speech has nothing to say about the burning topic of the communal settlement. Mr. Tandon made a pointed necessary reference to the expected resumption of Non-co-operation and the probable declaration of Independence, if the National Demand were not conceded by the end of the year. The talk of Civil Disobedience, Independence or even Dominion Status leaves us cold when it is unattended with any appreciable progress in such a simple programme as the boycott of foreign cloth and when the communal tension dogs one's steps at every effort at concerted action. Mahatma Gandhi did well to remind the Conference that without Hindu-Muslim Unity and the boycott of foreign cloth the country could not be adequately prepared for the coming struggle. It is a pity, however, that Mahatmaji seems to have left the initiative in the matter of completing the Hindu-Muslim settlement in other hands. We had hoped that his conversations with Mr. Jinnah were not a casual, isolated affair. Is it not time for responsible leaders to cry halt to a policy of drift?

ORGY OF SPECULATION.

—:o:—

The Free Press definitely assures us that "confirmation is available of the report that Sir John Simon's adamantine attitude is likely to prevent any Parliamentary announcement enunciating Labour policy towards India." Another confirmation, too, is available, and that is of the report that good Mr. Benn will not, after all, have the all-Parties' consent to the proposal that he should visit India." So much is for to-day; we cannot say which reports may be confirmed and which contradicted to-morrow. High politics are shifting, else there would not be so much zest for political speculation. What appears to be confirmative of a report may turn out to be a repetition or passing on of that report. Besides, even Sir John Simon may relent or the Labour Government may for once show a stronger backbone. Is it not rather intriguing that while the Free Press is convinced that Mr. Benn's visit to India is as good as abandoned, the "Saturday Review" should regard the continued rumour of the visit as "distinctly disturbing" while the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Sunday Times" is certain that the visit will be made and the Round Table Conference summoned? Something tells that the reports of the Parliamentary announcement and of Mr. Benn's visit to India, will be kept up till Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Benn is so kind as to put an end to the orgy of speculation. The explanation of the two reports understood to be confirmed is most interesting. For, the Free Press says, "Sir John Simon is determined that to the Simon Commission alone shall be reserved the privilege of making an historical pronouncement regarding the future Indian policy." We must presume that this is the latest impression current in well-informed quarters in London. We can imagine Sir John laughing within his sleeves. But we cannot imagine him to be so egoistic as to suppose that because he is leading an enquiry about India, the Government of Britain must not paraphrase the old declaration of 1917—the expected announcement which Lord Irwin will make in the reported special session of the Assembly, could not be anything more—and that a Labour Minister must not help Lord Irwin —and Sir John himself—in the mission of rallying the Moderates.

FASCINATING FICTION.

—:o:—

The Indian community in East Africa is thoroughly justified in stigmatising the Wilson report as "a fascinating fiction inspired by the White die-hards of Kenya". Lord Delamere and Company were considerably annoyed over the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission and their jubilation over the favourable attitude displayed towards their selfish and arrogant claims by the Colonial Office investigator is expressed in their Press. The "East African Standard", for example, has the effrontery to assert that the European community "has made heavy sacrifices, even to the extent of jeopardising its future" and the journal offers Indians the suspicious advice that they should utilise the "widespread" opportunities recommended in the Wilson Report for participating in the public life of the Colony. But the essentially partisan character of the document is well brought out in the analysis to which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas subjects it. He refers particularly to the insistence of the European community on the abolition of the official majority in the Kenya Legislature, a demand which Sir Samuel Wilson emphasizes and desires to placate. As we have pointed out repeatedly, the one thing the Kenya Whites desire is to become permanent political over-lords of the Colony, although they are in a minority and in this selfish move of theirs they must be met with steadfast opposition by the Indians. We hope the MacDonald Government will review the whole situation in East Africa with fresh and unprejudicial minds and resist the temptation to be under the spell of "fascinating" suggestions. If they do not, they will have lost a golden opportunity of "seeing fair" between the "immigrant" communities in East Africa.

BOURBON ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

By what curious process of discovery Sir Ernest Jackson, the President of this year's session of the Indian Railway Conference Association, entertains the amazing opinion that the vast majority of Railway servants are "contented and happy" it is difficult to understand. In his presidential address to the Association he said: "I feel confident that as a whole there is no deep-rooted feeling of dissatisfaction amongst employees with the conditions of service offered by Railways and that the vast majority of them are contented and happy." Sir Ernest Jackson is a Railway administrator of experience. He has had during the last few years experience of strikes of or discontent among of the employees of the Railway system which he administers as Agent. He has had to recognise that not a few of the complaints, particularly complaints regarding length of hours of work per day and paucity of emolument were just, and yet he chooses to generalise that the Railway servants' lot is a happy one. The repeated demands of the Railwaymen's Federation that radical improvement must be made in their service conditions tell quite another tale from the one which Sir Ernest Jackson expects the public to swallow. It is also curious that like the Bourbons of old he has learnt nothing from the agitation carried on by the Railway Unions for the removal of the men's very legitimate grievances. On the contrary, he belittles them and wonders why "there is no lack of applicants for posts in every branch of Railway working", if the grievances do exist! They do and there is also the rush of applicants, but this is due to the appalling increase of unemployment amongst middle lass Indians. Of the exploiters of this unfortunate class the Indian Railways are a notorious example, and they render the situation more bitter and more unjust by the racial discrimination they practise.

The other point Sir Ernest Jackson dilated upon in his speech was the large number of passengers travelling without tickets. In 1928 just under two and a half million of them had free rides and for recovering the Railways' just dues from them, which came to Rs. 26 akhs, the cost of the collecting staff employed amounted to Rs. 27 lakhs. This is, indeed, in strange contrast with the boasted picture of efficiency in Railway administration drawn by Government spokesmen in the Central Legislature. Why is it that no proper check is exercised before the passenger entrains, why is it that Indian ticket-collectors of junior grades are paid such miserably low wages that efficient work cannot be humanly expected from them, while in many cases the Anglo-Indian ticket-collector draws higher pay and is allowed to make a "soft-job" of his duties?

One would imagine from the speech of Sir George Rainy at the Conference that our Railway lords were such sensitive people that they were smarting acutely under the lash of public criticism. As it is, the public can know precious little of the administrative gaucheries and financial misadventures of the Tchinovniks who manage the Indian railways, except on the one occasion when railway finance comes under the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee. Sir George Rainy gave the members of the Association the comforting advice not to take public criticism to heart as "the public knew more about their mistakes than about their successes." Whose fault is it that the public does not know about the "successes"? Far greater light must be thrown through the issue of Government bulletins on the work of the railways than is the case now. It is no good blaming the public because in the absence of full information, it is very critical in its attitude.

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

The speech of Mr. N. D. Allbless, Deputy Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Britain, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber, was a long list of protests against the various disabilities of Indian businessmen in India and Britain. He protested especially against the racial discrimination against Indians in London, as a result of which "it was practically impossible for Indians to become members of the Baltic Exchange, Commercial Rooms or the London Jute Association." He protested, too, against the Government of India's disastrous exchange policy and said that the Indian textile industry was being deliberately sacrificed to benefit the interests of foreigners. Yet the speech was in parts very naive. For Mr. Allbless hoped for great things from the Banking Enquiry and the Viceroy's proposed conference to discuss the Coastal Reservetion Bill and for a bold protective policy from the Government of India. If the hopes are to be fulfilled in the immediate future, they will be fulfilled not because of the Government of India but in spite of them. Mr. Allbless was right in contending that India could not be a party to Imperial Preference until her full national demands were honourably accepted and recognised. But he might have added some suggestions as to how Indian merchants could help in getting national demands accepted and recognised. It is most surprising how Indian businessmen are fighting shy of politics though they suffer at least as much as other Indians from all sorts of political and economic disabilities.

"KAKA-NI SHASHI."

PROMISE OF ARTISTIC REVIVAL.

(BY A SPECTATOR.)

The performance, in aid of the Sind Flood Relief Fund, of the above play of Mr. K. M. Munshi was not only a creditable performance for the amateurs who staged it, but also a promise of the artistic possibilities of the Gujarati people in a refreshingly rare setting. The players were almost all in their element, each natural and animated, but all keeping pace so perfectly together that the 'tout ensemble' afforded a unique delight. Young men and women from the Gujarati community, of good breeding and high education, have begun to display their talent in artistic fields for sometime past; but the performance of last Friday had a novelty inasmuch as the cast was almost wholly of graduates and undergraduates, with a dash of the most sedate and learned profession,—minus its long face, long robe, and long words, of course. The articulation, the art of elocution seemed to have been studied sufficiently by the performers to make every utterance clearly audible in every corner of the Opera House. And the mystery of gesticulation also was not ignored, though one sometimes felt the arms akimbo were presented too often, by too many people, under too many situations, to be altogether agreeable. The movements of the personages on the stage, too, sometimes appeared to be a shade too stilted, mechanical or uneasy. A man and a woman sit down on a sofa, expressly to have a long talk; and yet the very next moment the man or the woman springs up apparently without any provocation, except perhaps a 'crise de nerfs'. But perhaps the fault, in this particular case, might be due to the lack of adequate stage-directions from the author, or the want of sufficient rehearsal. Whatever it be, the fault is trivial; and its mention is only made to indicate the really high degree to which amateur talent has reached already in this city. The same must also be said, I fear, of a certain amount of horse-play that comes in towards the close of the play, which thus in that place ceases to be a contemporary comedy of a high intellectual and artistic order, and becomes for the moment indistinguishable from the usual 'tamasha' of the Theaterland at Grant Road.

TRUE TO LIFE.

It, without becoming invidious, individual mention may be made for special praise, "Kaka" himself was wonderfully true to life. Even at the end, his emotion, though rather sudden, was any thing but tawdry; his movements of hands or of the eyes gentle, dignified, and yet distinctly eloquent of the part the actor was playing; while in the earlier scenes his repartee was given with vim, and his behaviour amongst a troupe of youthful female enthusiasts was a most attractive mixture of subtle irony not untinged with a shade of genuine regard for the real advancement of woman, which the author may have intended to convey through that character; but which, unless the player was quite so well fitted to the role as Mr. Merchant seemed to be, must have been lost in performance for want of an interpreter.

THE GIRL GRADUATES.

The "girl graduates" were all likewise true to type, as well as to life. Miss Shantila Desai, the heroine, if not quite giving the spectators the idea that her highly poetic admirers on the stage seemed to have of her, was nevertheless a bright young thing, saucy at times perhaps, but always innocent and girlish in her play that could not but have won her many hearts in the audience at least. Perhaps her dancing to and fro many an earlier scene was a 'leetle' too theatrical. But not even the same fault could be found with her sister, Miss Sarla Desai who played Vidhumukhi like a born actress. Hers was a harder role than Shashi's in that it required command of a variety of conflicting emotions which had yet to be expressed only by a turn of the head, or a fling of the eyebrow; and rarely by the mere accent of the voice. If this young lady should ever elect to dedicate her life to this art, she promises well to blossom into a first-class actress. And she would have no mean rival in that outspoken young Parsi suffragette—was she really a suffragette?—on the stage, who if she has no Jimmy

(Continued on page 11).

MILK PROBLEM OF BOMBAY

URGENCY OF ITS PROMPT CONSIDERATION

(BY NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI).

As a humble servant, working towards the solution of the milk problem, I have thought it to be my duty to place before the public the history of the milk supply of Bombay and the practical ways that suggest themselves to me for obtaining an ample supply of cheap and pure milk. I am interested in this subject for the last six years as Vice-President of the Ghatkoper Sarvajanik Jeevadaya Khata. (Association for saving milch cattle from going to slaughter houses). It is far away from my mind to blame any any individual, Department, Association or public body as I believe that no single body has brought, deliberately, the milk industry to its present stage. I believe, however, that I am under an obligation to place all the facts without the least exaggeration before the public and suggest a solution.

HISTORY.

In 1903 milk was sold in Bombay to a retail consumer at annas 2 a seer because (1) there were full facilities for grazing within Bombay Municipal limits and its suburbs, (2) stable rent per cattle head was low, (3) Railway freight for a wagon of buffaloes was not prohibitive and (4) labour was cheap. At this time it was not necessary to dispose of the she-buffaloes even when their yield of milk diminished because their maintenance cost was low. Owing however, to the rapid increase in population Bombay became dearer in every respect but at the same time demand for daily quantity of milk increased. Owners of she-buffaloes purchased best breeds in order to secure the highest yield of milk and sold a she-buffaloe at a much reduced price when she began to yield less than 5 or 6 seers a day because at that yield her maintenance in Bombay became unremunerative. The owners had to make up this depreciation in the value of cattle by increasing the price of milk. It is, however, even now sold in Surat District, at Anand, etc., on the B.B. & C.I. line, at annas one and half a seer to the retail consumer. At Ahmedabad it is sold at 2 annas a seer and in the outlying districts at one anna a seer! Persistent efforts were not, however, made by the Railway authorities or the milk merchants to transport this milk to Bombay rather than import she-buffaloes. One reason for this may be that both the Railway and the merchants thought it impossible to transport milk over long distances without it becoming sour especially in the hot season. It may also be that merchants felt very uncertain of this source of milk supply.

A SUICIDAL PRACTICE.

The Railway took advantage of the large number of cattle being transported to Bombay and so increased its freight step by step. As, however, the same freight applied to the transport of dry cattle it acted adversely on their return to mofussil. The Bombay buffaloe owners found it increasingly difficult to return a wagon-ful of dry cattle at a time at the enhanced rate with the result that young, well-fed but dry she-buffaloes had to be marched on to Bandra or Kurla slaughter houses. This is borne out by the fact that in the year 1928, 28,300 milch cattle, mostly she-buffaloes, were brought to Bombay via the B.B. & C.I. Railway and in 1927-28 nearly 21,000, she-buffaloes were slaughtered at Bandra and Kurla! It should be noted that in the year 1900 only 1198 buffaloes, most of them aged and useless, were slaughtered.

This suicidal practice proved very disastrous to the dairy industry. A young but dry she-buffaloe of the best breed is potentially worth at least Rs. 1,000 because it would have calved on an average five times more and given good quantity of milk each time.

The slaughtering led to a spurious demand for she-buffaloes of best breed—demand ten times more than what should be the normal if the dry ones had been sent to mofussil for maintenance. This demand raised their price by leaps and bounds till to-day it is between Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 for each freshly calved animal. The buffaloe-owners of Bombay had to make up the increasing loss equivalent to the difference between the buying and selling price of the cattle. This again increased the price of milk and so we are moving in a vicious circle! At the present time a she-buffaloe whose yield of milk has gone down to 7 seers a day cannot be maintained in Bombay as the average daily maintenance cost including the depreciation in value of the animal, comes to about Rs. 2-9-0 a day.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Very Convenient.

It is, indeed, very convenient for Jewish propaganda all over the world to make out that in Palestine the poor innocent Jew is at the mercy of the "barbarous, fanatical" Arab population, when that propaganda receives ready sympathy from the British rulers of the country. The visit of Mr. MacDonald to America was cleverly utilised by American Jewry to implement the propaganda. He received a deputation from them, assured them of British "impartiality" and praised the devotion of Jews in re-building Palestine. It is notorious that the process of "re-building" has brought in its train sanguinary inter-communal conflict. Fortunately for the Arabs, there are American journals like "Unity" that can see through the British game. In its latest issue "Unity" remarks: "When the British permit such trouble as this to go on month after month unsettled, it arouses suspicions; that, on the basis of the old principle of 'divide and rule', they find it convenient to have dissension between Jews and Arabs in Palestine." How sad that Dr. Holmes, Editor of "Unity", failed to appreciate Britain's high and noble mission in Palestine even after his recent tour in that land!

Wholesome Advice.

Presiding over the Bihari Students' Conference at Bhagalpur, Prof. Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University gave to his youthful audience much wholesome advice, which students all over the country may well take to heart. He exhorted them first to cultivate the spirit of Swadeshi and spread it in their homes and neighbourhood. Secondly, he urged them to "re-value all life in terms of a democratic spirit where the minorities and the weak get due justice" and to spread such a democratic spirit in the society with which they came in contact. Above all, he said, "the greatest need of our country is the emphasis to be placed on humanitarian considerations of equality, fraternity and liberty before every other consideration." So long as students follow these principles in their social and political service and so long as they concentrate their best energies on constructive work, there is little fear of their going astray or their effort going in vain.

Treatment of Political Prisoners.

Government have often exaggerated the difficulties of defining the term "political prisoners" and of laying down a special code of jail discipline for such prisoners. Swami Govindanand, President of the All-India Political Sufferers' Conference, attempts to get over these difficulties and has published a precise definition of "political prisoners" together with the essential demands for the better treatment of all classes of political prisoners. These demands may or may not commend themselves to hardened jailors or other officials accustomed to view political prisoners with special distrust. But we are sure that Indian members of Legislative Councils and of Jail Committees that have been or are about to be appointed will sympathetically consider Swami Govindanand's suggestions. That political prisoners deserve to be given special consideration is admitted by all Indians. But it is necessary to insist on a radical change in the treatment of all Indian prisoners.

A Timely Book.

Most appropriately comes to-day to hand "Through Amanullah's Afghanistan", a very useful book of travel by Mr. Sorab K. H. Katrak, a cultured business man of Karachi. It is a profusely illustrated guide to Afghanistan which will shortly be noticed in our review columns in detail. As the happenings in Kabul are occupying the mind of every reader interested in our neighbours, we may recommend the work to anyone who would follow the events of historic importance intelligently with the help of the author who has personally witnessed the places, some of them now the scene of ruin and carnage. The book contains 23 chapters comprising an account of the conditions of the country from the earliest to the palmy days of Amanullah Khan. It is provided with a map and very serviceable index, much useful material and a learned introduction by Mr. G. K. Nariman for the traveller and students of contemporary history. It can be had of Messrs. Taraporevala. The author acknowledges the help he has received from, among others, the erudite eclesiastic of the Zoroastrians, Dasturji Dr. M. N. Dhala, M.A., Ph.D., with special reference to Afghanistan and the Parsis.

The Retort Courteous.

Teacher: "Do you know that when George Washington was your age, he was the top boy in the school?"

School-boy: "Yes, Sir, and when he was your age, he was the President of the United States."

WANTED A PLACE IN THE SUN.

Non-Brahmins Desire Fairplay And Justice, Not Monopoly.

THEIR MOVEMENT IS NOT INSPIRED BY HATRED, SAYS MR. MUDALIAR.

The following are extracts from Presidential address delivered at the first Non-Brahmin Conference, Mysore, held on the 10th inst. at Mysore, by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:—

At the outset reference was made to the death of Mr. Basavian and the Raja of Panagal. Continuing, he said:

I do not think it will be expected of me at this time of day to enter into an elaborate defence of what is termed the Non-Brahmin movement. Whatever doubts may have been entertained at its inception, whatever misapprehensions may have been felt as to its purpose and ideals at the start, and howsoever it may have lent itself to misrepresentation, the very passage of time and the continued hold it has on the public of at less three provinces and more than one Indian state in Southern India, must convince its critics, opponents or detractors that ther is some cardinal principle of truth and justice on which it is based, some rocky foundation of equity from which in cannot be shaken. That principle of equity, that great truth, is, as you are well aware, the democratic maxim of "equal opportunities to all," of justice to everyone and injustice to none." I am certain that none of us will be deterred from doing our duty by the interested cry which has been raised in the past and which will be continued to be raised in future, that ours is a movement of hatred and that we are united in feelings of ill-will towards any particular community.

WILL NON-BRAHMINS AWAKE?

I feel certain that till the Non-Brahmins are awakened to a sense of their true position, till their placid pathetic contentment is disturbed, till they realise their own giant strength and the indignity of their existing state, it will not be posible to bring about a real and lasting unity between the two sections and pave the way for that complete unity and happy concord which is our goal. No one who is a student of human psychology can deny that the present position of utter inequality in the social and political positions of the two communities is harmful to both, that it corrupts the one and degrades the other, and that it is calculated to contribute to the day when il-will and hatred wil reign uncontrolled and uncontrollable. In organising these conference, in instilling into the Non-Brahmins the lessons of self-respect and equality, in making them realise the part that they may play in the public life of the State, in striking a note of warning of the dangers of monopoly, of the risks which small communities run in usurping all that is best in the social and political life of the people, we are serving the cause of democracy and preventing catastrophes which may result ere long if the growing evils in the country are not checked. And so far from being actuated by motives of ill-will and hatred, we are animated by love and good-feeling towards all irrespective of caste, creed or colour. As our revered leader the late Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar observed at Hubli in his presidential address in 1920: "It is our proud duty to work for an All-India movement which is twice blessed, blessing him that works and him that benefits, and when that day dawns in all its radiance, when the wave of democracy would have reached every shore, when this noble impulse would have touched every heart, when every fibre in your body would be vibrating in sympathy with the democratic movement, then would our brahmin friends come to realise that after all the keynote of success in this great renaissance movement is love over-abundant love for everybody, most of all for the masse sand even for the priestly classes." And presiding over this vast conference, how can it fall to strike me that that magnificent spectable which the prophetic vision of my saintly leader foresaw is begining to dawn and that we are beginning to catch the glimpses of that new radiance.

THE WORK AHEAD.

I am often asked what it is that the non-brahmin movement has achieved or proposes to achieve and the critic frequently turns with a triumphant air and explains "Lo! the great conference has met and dispersed and beyond a few a spicy remarks about brahmins and a little grumbling of their sway over the non-brahmin masses, nothing tangible has been achieved and no constructive work has been suggested." And if the critic is of the usual obtuse and short-sighted variety he may even state in exulting tones that, whatever ambitious or envious non-brahmin leaders may state, the hold of the intellectual brahmin will continue as ever and that the place he occupies in the body politic is assured permanent and inalienable. Friends, I have heard these remarks so often and sometimes from members of our own community that I am not discomposed by hearing it once more, and into fact with my experience of nearly two decades I can only smile with pity at those who make these inane observations.

POLICY OF NON-BRAHMINS.

The non-brahmin movement stands justified to-day by the work it has done so far, by the new orientation that it has given to the entire life of the nation and by the change in the angle of vision it has brought about in the ruler and the ruled. The principles for which it stands, of orderly progress, of an evolutionary growth towards responsible government, of taking the masses with us in all our endeavours to get greater privileges, or affording equal opportunities to all and doing injustice to none—these have stood the test of time and are getting more and more adherents as the days go by. Our principles have been put to the acid test and have proved true metal. Turning over the pages of the history of South India during the last fifteen years, we can well say; Here and here and here our faith was tried and in its trial it was vindicated by the event. When we invite the confidence of the people, we do not come empty-handed with exaggerated promises for the future and with no accomplishment in the past. Our best recommendation lies in our own record and we bring with it the unimpachable referenceo f our own achievement. We have won a place under the sun for each distinct community, however, backward and uneducated and ignorant it might once have been. We are trying to broadbase our institutions on the people's will. We are trying to emancipate the labouring and the depressed classes. We endeavour to adjust taxation on a just and equitable basis instead of perpetuating the enormously unfair position of a single caste escaping all burdens and shirking all obligations by the fact that in some dark age it got grants oft land from a superstitious ruler with a right of exemption from just and natural dues. We have opened up the road to a better social order and we are trying to moralise the whole conception of Hindu society and are trying to establish better relations between the different communities.

THE REMEDY.

Is there no remedy for such a state of affairs as exists at present in Mysore. Turn where you like, look into any department of State the Judiciary, Revenue, Police, Education, everywhere the monopolist has the lion's share and, far from losing ground since 1919, he is more strongly and safely entrenched than ever. We have never preached that the monopolists should be driven out of the public services or that those who are already there should be supplanted. Our demand has always been for fairplay, and it is in our programme that there is a definite place not only for the non-Brahmin but also for the monopolist. It is for this ideal we stand. The public services cannot be treated as the monopoly of any one class or clan nor can anybody lay claim to a place thereto except on lines of equity and fairplay. And when we do ask for admission to the public service we do not ask for preference to the unqualified waifs and strays of persons in power, but to the qualified few with no godfathers to back them up and certainly with no official backbone to lean upon. Nor do we seek to use our places in the legislatures or elsewhere to purchase our silence for a mess of pottage and then sing halleluiah to the glory and greatness of the powers that be. We non-Brahmins have never cultivated such arts and I hope never will. We stand for principles and we stand for justice, and it is as a matter of right that we demand openly, frankly, and not by stealthy subterfuge, a place in the sun. You perhaps are aware of the recent order passed by the Madras Government as to the manner in which vacancies should be filled.

THE GOAL.

After paying a tribute to the work of the saintly ruler" of Mysore "whose one engrossing idea has been the welfare of his people, Mr. Mudalier continued:—

"I have been asked what the goal of the people of Mysore should be and whether I am prepared to advocate such a goal. They who put the question are making a serious mistake if they think that they are cleverly laying a trap for me and that I shall be driven to a corner in answering the question. There need be little hesitation on the part of anyone in answering the question. The Mysorean wants to occupy the same position in his State which other people desire to occupy in their country always under the begin Rule of His Highness the Maharajah, and that is his goal. But the difficulty arises not in the contemplation of goals but in the methods of work adopted and in the immediate, step that is advocated. The non-Brahmin party whether in Mysore or in British India has a reputation for sanity, for being alive to the practical limitations of the hour and for its rejection of all that is dross or frothy and essentially of no substance. Like Cardinal, Newman, we have laid before ourselves the motto:

"I do not seek the distant path,
One step is enough for me
Lead thou me on".

It is not therefore on goals that the practical non-Brahmin will indulge in flippant wordy warfare. Let us rather concentrate our attention on what we can immediately achieve, the first step that we desire to take and so doing we shall be in grip with realities and come to conclusions of a practical nature.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

One of the most saddening thoughts that over-shadows me as I survey this cosmopolitan assembly is the reflection that during the last few months there should have been so many occasions for the clash of communities in various parts of the State. It will be a thankless task as unprofitable as it will be mischievous if one were to assess the responsibilities of the two communities for these conflicts. Let us rather explore the evenues for peace, trust, good-will and mutual confidence. We in British India were proud of the fact that such conflicts which have disfigured British India have been very rare in Indian India. How often have we pointed out with exultation that such conflicts are only possible in a province where the policy of 'divide and rule' is being pursued for ulterior purposes. What a calamity is it that the fair name of Mysore and its Ruler should be sullied by such conflicts. I plead for a blessed oblivion of the past, for both the sister communities wiping out from their memory the harrowing recollections of the dismal events, for their turning over a fresh leaf today and here in this tubernacle of the people where we are gathered to serve the common masses.

AN APPEAL.

To the young friends, whom I see before me, I should like to say a final word of appeal. I know that youth is eager, that it is impatient of shams, suspicious of compromise, reluctant to pause in its journey at any half-way house. If, as its enemies assert, the Non-Brahmin movement is merely a movement based on hatred of any particular class, if it is living on the security of any loaves and fishes of office, if it is too cautious to trust itself to the spirit of the age, then its appeal to youth will be in vain. But the Non-Brahmin movement, as we know it and understand it, is none of these things. In its essence, in spirit and in its promise, the Non-Brahmin faith is the creed of youth. To extend the area of real and effective liberty, to organise the communities to live in peace instead of mutual suspicion and distrust, to rebuild the social system on foundations at once more just and more severe, to give every man and woman an opportunity for the fullest life—these are among its objects. Are they not such as to attract the chivalry of youth. To redeem the masses from the slavish customs of ages, to enable them to get rid of the "maya" or self-delusion that they are an inferior lot, to instil into them the idea that their real heritage is far superior to their present position, to give them an ambition in life, to strive for a place in the body politic—that is a task which young and old alike undertook and over whose accomplishment the finest qualities of discipline, zeal and patience are required. May I not hope that this great gathering will inspire that zeal, bring about that discipline and make for that patient and strenuous work which will be rewarded by the larger and richer national life which will result from the awakening of the masses. Then will Mysore be the most beautiful diadem among the States and Provinces of India, and I pray that the Goddess presiding over yonder hill and showering beneficence on this city, its Ruler and its people, the presiding Deity of your State will enable us to work for the glory of God, Crown and States.

"TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

I.

The writer of our leading article on the subject states:

"All truth is safe and nothing else is safe and he who keeps back the truth or withholds it from men from motives of expediency is either a coward or a criminal on both."

—*MAX MULLER.*

Your readers by now will have seen the conscious impotence of Mr. M. P. Madan. He cannot contradict, what he primarily started so presumptuously to do, the statements in Mr. Khandalawala's iconoclastic brochure on the sins of the later Avesta as exemplified in its treatment of the angel "Sraosh." This coupled with a previous presumptuous statement of your correspondent alone matters. They alone are before the bar of public scrutiny. The rest is meant, but fails to throw dust in the eyes of your readers.

MONSTROUS ASSERTION.

The said ignorant of untruthful statement of your correspondent is this:—

"There is no difference in the spirit of the Gathas and the other Avesta, and they both are almost contemporary."

My denial and repudiation of this preposterous heresy rest on the most eminent authorities. They are based on the totality of savants who have dealt with the problem at all. And I again challenge him to bring forward a single, impartial accepted thinker who can sustain his demeaning fiction. This is the whole crux of the question. The talk about ante-deluvian authorities, the talk about scholars who are acceptable when suited to the purpose and to be rejected when hostile as "bred up in Western traditions",—that is all beside the mark, feeble subterfuge which can impose upon only its progenitor. These as well as personal abuse are transparent devices of all protagonists of religion from hoary antiquity. The withers of the reformers are unwrung. These antiquated manoeuvres will not deter me from my purpose which is only one: to show, in the company of accepted Parsi scholars, that the Later Avesta, especially the Yeshts, are repugnant to the spirit of the Gathas. I want to show, what is patent to all students of Avesta, that the Yeshts are, as against the Gathas, later fabrications, corrupt in conception and barbarous in grammar, trumped up as Zoroaster's word by a dissembling and selfish sacerdotal class.

Here are some of my authorities which have been quoted elsewhere. To-day I repeat them here for the benefit of a wider reading public. A dose of Bartholomae himself will follow, though by then he will have grown "ante-deluvian":—

GELDNER, GEIGER, TIELE CONDEMN YESHTS.

"In many portions of the Yeshts the grammar is treated with laxity and hesitation. But other sections are in language and grammar entirely barbarous. (Examples cited, Geldner in 'Gruendriss' p. 35).

"The first four Yeshts are for the most part 'modern ungrammatical fabrications.'" (Geldner in the 'Gruendriss' p. 7).

"I do not say that Zarathushtra and other poets of the Gathas knew altogether nothing about Mithra or Tishtrya or Anahita. These Yeshts were no doubt much revered by the people, but the prophet did not approve of such cult. He wished to substitute higher, more philosophical ideas in the place of these good spirits who in their entirety too much resembled the Gods of the old Aryan nature worship. (Geiger p. 41).

"In a passage of the Gathas (Yasna xlxii, 10) the cult of Haoma, at least the form in which it was at that time practised, is even put down 'as something despicable and abominable'." (Geiger p. 43, English tr. by Dastur Dr. Darab).

"The Yeshts dedicated to Amesh Spenta, and Asha Vahista should not be held to be much more than valueless trivialities: Their hopelessly corrupt text is attributable not to the inadvertence of copyists but to the ignorance of the authors. . . . We cannot call them poets. Ormaz-Yesht is a perfunctory piece of uncouth makeshift. 'It celebrates the old Aryan divinities turned into Zoroastrian Yazatas.' As to the Tishtar, Mihar, and in part Farvendin Yesht, they evince strong marks of interpolation. At the root of most of them lie popular non-Zarathushtrian deities. As to the interpolation, two lists of heroes are illicitly inserted into the original Aban Yesht."

(Tiele, "Religion of Iranian Peoples," page 25).

Can your correspondent or any man other than a professional cheat or holy priest of moral decency and love of truth, gainsay these great scientific thinkers, Geiger and Tiele and Geldner? I have already summoned as witnesses to truth Moulton (who happens to be "no Avesta scholar") and Haug (who, on this occasion, becomes "ante-deluvian.")

To us it is really diverting to see your correspondent, bankrupt in arguments which can support his preposterous thesis, reduced to giving long and irrelevant quotations from Harlez and Darmesteter. Why does he not start his priestly panegyric, "apropos of" nothing, with du Perron himself, who first brought the translated Avesta to Europe? What have these extracts to do with the question of the authenticity of the Yeshts? What on earth have these to do with the point of priestly forgeries which Yeshts perpetuate?

A CHALLENGE.

When your correspondent attempts to establish his anti-Zoroastrian thesis with the help of any decent man, dead or alive, there will be time enough for considering the many side issues that he is so frantically raising, with a view to divert public attention from the sole point at issue.

The question of the un-Zoroastrian nature of the Yeshts has a practical bearing here and to-day. Hence it is worth most serious consideration. Once you grant that these Yeshts are opposed to the spirit of Zoroaster,—a patent truth—and the Parsi community will be rid of all those horrid meaningless "prayers", the barter with the brokers of the other world, deceitful ritual and crushing rites and ceremonies which, as your correspondent. Edulji Hormusji shows, prove the ruin of the poor and middle class believers. If the community is taught truthfully, and not through the medium of a priesthood, that the pristine doctrine of Zoroaster has little to do with the Later or Younger Avesta which comprises the Yeshts, it will be an incalculable advantage to the whole Parsi world.

MUCH MARRIED GODS.

Lastly, I again call upon your readers to witness this spirit of intolerance, personal animosity and vindictive pursuit which animate the correspondence of the priest. These traits are not personal idyosincracies. They are the embodiment of that tradition of tyranny which, for instance, while praying to Fire as the "son of God", and shuddering to place anything but fragrant wood on it, used to burn martyrs and torture them in the name of Zoroastrian religion! It is they who brought about the ruin of the great Parsi Empire. I call the public to witness that the correspondent pours the vials of his holy wrath on one individual alone, leaving untouched the growing host of honest opponents as indicated by Mr. Eduiji Hormusji. Until this priesthood, so akin to the priesthood of all other creeds, is destroyed root and branch, mankind will have to groan under the Devil's hoof in the name of a good God and must condone idolatry and incest and the immortal orgies of much-married Godheads, dear to the heart of the forgers of later Avesta. Will Mr. Madan tell my readers how many wives the Later Avesta assigns (allegorically of course!) to Ahura Mazda? Is it the spirit of the Gathas, this celestial polygamy?

And who but priest practised in the arts of subtle casuistry and divine hair-splitting would not be ashamed to pounce upon the reviewer of a book and leave severely alone the author?

O religion, what diabolical deeds are perpetrated in thy holy name!

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent has now assumed aliases and also put up persons ignorant of the scriptures and the only solace he seems to have for his abject defeat is to use billingsgate and set the classes against each other.

I belong to the priestly class and I am proud of it. Dadabhai Navroji, Pherozshah Mehta, J. N. Tata, belonged to the same class and they were always proud of their ancestry. The priestly class have always given of their best, and they have served not only their own co-religionists but have served the world at lafge and, according to Dr. Darmestater, "lent much to the first heresiarchs, much to the Rabbis, much to Mohammed." Your correspondent with many aliases is vainly talking of a world religion. The priestly class, to whom, I again say, I am proud to belong, through their Avesta have produced results which none other can boast of. As Dr. Darmestater most emphaticallyy says, "By help of the Parsi Religion, and the Avesta, we are enabled to go back to the very heart of that most momentous period in the history of religious thought which saw the blending of the Aryan mind with the Semitic, and thus opened the second stage of Aryan thought."

It is a mean calumny to say that the Avesta enjoins "extravagant ceremonies that get the poor survivor into debt." On the contrary the scriptures call it sinful to incur debts for such ceremonies. They assure the very poor that the bare recital by them of only "Ashem Vohu" will be enough.

As regards the priests, it is well-known that their advice is not heeded and the laity compel them to follow their opinion. How the late lamented Dastur Saheb Kaikobad of Poona was persecuted by them and made to sign a declaration that he was not to act according to his conscience, but must follow the views of the laity, is known to all. As if a Dastur was not supposed to guide (in religious matters) but to pamper the fancies of laymen. I know of many priests who lament that the laity enter into expenses against their advice and if they persist dubb them as either ignoramuses or heretics.

Your correspondent is aggrieved that the translation of the Yashts was entrusted to the learned scholar Aga Poure Davoud, and to spite him and those who entrusted the big work to him, he has chosen to abuse the Yashts, and with an alias has come out showing his horror at the fact that the Yashts "are presented to foreigners, especially in Persia" as a part of the Parsi scriptures. Perhaps he will be more horrified to know that after studying the Persian translation of the Yashts by Poure Davoud several learned Muslims have expressed the opinion that many important facts and important principles in the Al-Koran exactly tally with those in the Yashts, and it is an undoubted fact that the Yashts preceded the Al-Koran by many centuries.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN,

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Evidently your correspondents on the subject of the "teaching of Zoroaster" have neglected to read side by side with the Gathas and the later Avesta, the History of Iran and the political vicissitudes and changes connected with it, or else, they would not have made such off-hand remarks as "the Median Magi did not possess any spiritual knowledge, whatsoever, but were highly materialistic;" or, that "the tyranny of the Zoroastrian priests was so great that the Sassanian power crumbled away before the first touch of Islam", or, that "the Gathas do not give any connected teaching." It has become the fashion nowadays to saddle the priest with all the evil of the world, and to forget the good that they have done. It is very modern, indeed, but it is hardly truthful.

The exposed geographical position of Iran has too frequently exposed it to, the tyranny and ruination of the foreign enemy, which has caused the magian intellect often to real and stagger, and at times to become paralysed. Hence the lower quality of the later Avesta. If the age of the "yeshts" can be definitely ascertained, it will be found that they have been composed after or during a period of commotion. These political accidents are responsible for the falling off in quality of the later Avesta, rather than any want of spiritual knowledge, or materialism, or some other sinester motive on the part of the Median Magi.

All that is recorded about them in Shah Nameh is to their credit; and if they had been tyrannical or wanting in spiritual knowledge, or materialistic, they would not have escaped notice in Shah Naceh, since, even the emperor and the nobles are cansured with a remarkable impartity, for their misdeeds, in it.

Priests and religion were as popular as ever, when the battle of Kadessieh was fought, but after the advent of Islam, priests became more popular of the two. So that, when a hundred years later, the hereditary custodian of the Fire Temple of Nowbahar entered into the fold of Islam, he was followed by a multitude of Zoroastrians. And again, when two hundred years after his conversion, Sindbad, the Mage, rose in revolt, thousands of Zoroastrians rallied to his standard to win back the lost empire and restore th efading religion. It proves the popularity of the priests.

As regards the Gathas, a little attention will bring out the underlying ideas of the poems contained in the Gathas. For instance, the first poem declares the firm resolve of Zoroaster to do good deeds; and in the second poem he desires power from Ahuramazda to teach men to alleviate their miseries by honest work and truthfulness and so on, until, after untold suffering he succeeds in convincing men of his truth. He infuses correct ideas of conduct and life into men's minds, and makes them happy and prosperous, and enemies, of all that is evil. We see him teaching both by words and deeds in the Gathas. Therefore, to say that Gathas do not give any corrected teaching is not true.—Yours ,etc.,

PHEROZESHAH PESTONJI SABAWALA.

Surat,

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If any proof was needed that the modern Zoroastrian priest of the semi-educated class is still ignorant and fanatic person who was the first to wage a religious crusade in the world and attack others and compel others to accept his own religion at the point of the sword it is provided by the letter of Mr. Dinshaw Dordi, in your issue of the 12th instant. I refer your readers to the most thoughtful long article in the Parsi weekly where solicitor, Mr. Jamas Dastur, clearly states that the religion of Zoroaster was propagated by the sword. And this spirit of fanaticism and bigotry is establiished by Mr. Dordi who threatens dire consequences in case you continue the controversy which enlightened educated and cultured Zoroastrians like Mr. Khandalavala himself have initiated in your journal. I am ashamed that coreligionist of mine should be animaated by the intolerant spirit which his letter breathes. I call upon you most earnestly not to yield to the fanatic menace of Mr. Dordi and let more light from whatever quarter be shed on the question of the later and unauthentic origin of some portion of the Avesta texts.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

Oct. 13.

V.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am pained to see the spirit in which the letter of your correspondent Mr. Dinshaw D. Dordi from Navasari has been couched. It breathes the same intolerance and fanaticism of the priest-ridden community to which all sensible Zoroastrians object. He talks about the "injury to the feelings of the mass of Zoroastrians." Why does he not refer to the lacerated hearts of the enlightened and broadminded Zoroastrians who have for ages put up with the intolerance which seeks to palm off forgeries upon the world as the word of Zoroaster? Mr. Dordi's analogy of the Koran is wholely misleading. The holy Musalman book is by one author. The Avesta is written in several dialects and by a number of authors and it is the later writing which the reformers want to expunge. I am ashamed of your correspondent when he threatens: "You may either stop the deadly nuisance going on in your daily or else please be prepared to suffer the severe consequence resulting thereby."

If this intolerant bigotry is the spirit of Zoroastrianism, I am certainly no follower of Zoroaster. The "feelings of the masses" may be injured by the opposition to their ignorant beliefs but at the same time a beginning must be made by somebody. I congratulate Mr. Khandalavala and his associates who have boldly initiated the discussion. I have no doubt the "Chronicle" will not be intimidated into silence by the fanatic outburst of the Navasari priest.—Yours, etc.,

ERECH DINSHAW.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

PREMIER MAC. DONALD.

—:o:—

Has Busy Time in America.

ADDRESS TO PEOPLE OF THE STATES.

RUGBY, Oct. 12.

Mr. MacDonald had a day crowded with engagements yesterday. In the morning he received a deputation representing the American Jewry on whose behalf Doctor Felix Warburg handed him a memorandum stating that implicit trust and confidence in the British Mandatory Government in Palestine had induced the American Jews to enlist the co-operation of the groups not heretofore interested in the affairs of Palestine. Many new enterprises were being prepared for Palestine by the Jews of America. The memorandum expressed full confidence in the Commission of Enquiry which is inquiring into the recent disorders in Palestine.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald in his reply described the steps taken by the British Mandatory Government to restore order in Palestine. He said the Commission of Inquiry would be thoroughly impartial. He praised the extraordinary devotion with which the Jews of the world, particularly America, pursued their work in rebuilding Palestine.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The British Premier was then the guest of honour at a gathering arranged jointly by Saint Andrews, Saint Georges and Saint Davids Societies and the English Speaking Union of the United States. Covers were laid for no less than five thousand persons. Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, came specially from Washington to be present.

Mr. MacDonald in a speech paid a tribute to Sir Esme Howard who, he said, had thrown down barriers which had been erected against good understandings between the two nations. The Premier said the task of the President and himself had been to bring down from the realms of dreams and imagination aspirations which had been in all hearts for so long to establish peace and found those aspirations on solid agreements with political consequences.

SPEAKS TO AMERICA.

After other engagements during the afternoon, Mr. MacDonald was the guest in the eveping at a dinner given by the Council of Foreign Relations. On this occasion he addressed in effect the people of the United States. The speech was broadcast by seventy stations throughout America. The veteran American statesman, Mr. Elilu Root, presided.

Mr. MacDonald said he wanted the world to know that during the entire course of conversations between President Hoover and himself, there had never been any idea of exclusive understanding between Britain and the United States.—B. O. W.

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PLIGHT OF CULTIVATORS.

STATEMENTS BEFORE BOMBAY BANKING COMMITTEE.

The following is a summary of replies in Marathi to the questionnaire submitted jointly by the Pandharpur Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., and Mr. N. P. Surnis, of Pandharpur:—

Agriculturists receive finance

(a) from sakars at whatever rate and conditions that they demand,

(b) by offering a portion of the produce,

(c) from Pathans at a heavy rate of interest, (this system is becoming less and less at present),

(d) from Adatyas on the condition that the produce is sold through them, and

(e) from co-operative societies.

The rates of interest are as follows:—

(i) for artisans and traders 9 to 15 per cent.

(ii) for agriculturists 12 to per cent.

The period varies from one to five years. If savkar's loan is not paid in time compound interest is charged. The borrower has to give free labour to the savkar and has to pass a sale deed.

DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Tagai loans are not received in time and parts of them are misapplied.

Sufficient attention is not paid to see whether loans by co-operative societies are properly used. This leads to default and unwillingness on the part of the Central Bank to advance. Hence good members suffer for the default of bad members, and both are forced to go to savkars. Societies ought to advance money on the security of goods in order that the member may secure good prices. Agriculturists are forced to sell their produce at once to meet demands of savkars, of Government, and of co-operative societies. If godowns are started at marketing places and arrangements made giving advances, it will be very convenient. The preliminary expenses are provided by the Adatya, the cultivator is forced to take his produce to him. Credit statements are prepared for all societies as they are done in the canal tracts, and finance is provided on the same lines.

Where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank and there are many people doing hundi business, the hundi rates are low. In several places they are high. If facilities are given by Government, banks and indigenous bankers would be able to lower the rates. Hundi business brings co-operative banks in close touch with merchants and traders.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

There is no land mortgage bank. Co-operative societies give long term loans only to a small extent. Savkars charge heavy interest for such loans. The question of starting a land mortgage banks has to be considered after experience of one or two such banks started in the province. Such Banks should be given funds by Government out of the famine fund, and the debentures should be guaranteed by Government and a certain amount of control exercised over the working of the bank.

IN FAMINE TIME.

At the time of famine agriculturists are forced to borrow either from savkars or from societies. As the savkar's rate of interest is very high and his conditions are oppressing, many people borrow from societies to repay the savkar. Owing to uncertainty of rainfall, members of societies some time find it difficult to repay societies and are forced to go to savkars if the societies press for repayment. In a good year Government, savkars and the society all press for payment, and as produce is also cheap at the time, the cultivator is forced to go to the savkar or society again. In canal tracts, although the state of things is better, as the amount of capital invested is large and the loss is sometimes also large, the state of the agriculturists is also worsening.

Owing to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the relation between agriculturists and savkars have been strained, and the effect of this has been bad.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

Owing to various difficulties although the original rate of interest is 12 to 24 per cent., the savkar does not usually get more than 6 per cent net. So long as the relations between the savkar and his clients are good, everything goes on well. If these are strained, each tries to ruin the other. Indigenous bankers are not usually willing to show their accounts to anyone, even to their clients. It is necessary to start taluka urban banks, which should not act in competition with traders, indigenous bankers, etc., but in co-operation, so that the latter may ultimately take a leading part in running the co-operative banks. The tendency recently has been for indigenous bankers to reduce their business with agriculturists. As regards deposits, people are investing money in land and do not deposit in savings banks. Government is not giving a liberal interest on cash certificates and treasury bills, nor are they paying.

Agriculturists with some capital lend to other agriculturists, the rates of interest being 18 to 2 per cent. Such loans are given only for short periods.

The use of cheques has been encouraged owing to the repeal of the stamp duty thereon. Cheques should be made available in vernacular, so also the bank's balance sheet, audit note and annual report.

HOW SAVKARS RECOVER THEIR DUES.

The following is a summary of the replies in vernacular sent in by Mr. G. D. Sathe, of Madha Dt., Sholapur, to the questionnaire of the Provincial Banking Committee:—

The main sources of agricultural credit are the savkar and co-operative societies. The former sometimes makes advances in the form of grain. His rate of interest is 12 to 37½ per cent. When advances are made in cash; and of to 100 per cent. when made in kind. The rate of interest of co-operative societies varies from Rs. 9-6-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per cent. The savkar's rate on long term loans on mortgage of land is 12 to 24 per cent. and the amount entered in the bond is 1½ to 2 times the amount actually advanced. Savkars and traders recover their dues by taking the crop or getting the cultivator to sell it through them.

The only banks in the district are the co-operative banks which do not usually give long term loans. If a land mortgage bank is started, Government will have to give a guarantee and the bank will have to be registered under the Co-operative Act. The Bank should take possession of the land mortgaged and it should be given to the owner for cultivation.

Entries in the records of right being not very clear, agriculturists are sometimes put to trouble.

Land mortgage banks should be allowed to issue debentures and should also get a grant. They should be organised on the limited basis. The rate of interest on loans for long term should be 5 to 6½ per cent.

Here is the summary of a statement in Marathi submitted by Mr. Nagappa B. Kadadi, Sholapur, to the Provincial Banking Committee:—

Most of the financing is done by savkars. The number of Pathans is increasing, and they charge very high rates of interest. Agriculturists are helped by co-operative societies, but they are bound down by rules and repayment is insisted upon punctually. Owing to legal difficulties, savkars are not in a position to enforce repayment in the same way. Indigenous Bankers help the agriculturists from beginning to end. They usually take their produce when it is ready, and sell it and recoup themselves out of the sale proceeds.

Neither Government nor the Imperial Bank helps the agriculturists in any way.

CO-OP. BANKS AND LONG-TERM CREDITS.

—:o:—

In the course of his statement to the Bombay Banking Committee, Mr. G. P. Kavishekar of Pandharpur says:—

Loans in kind, such as seed, etc., are usually made returnable in kind at 50 to 100 per cent. interest.

Defects in the present system are due to want of education, want of knowledge of agriculture, deficiency in the supply of water for irrigation and the working of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act.

Facilities ought to be given to agriculturists to borrow at a very low rate of interest, and the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act ought to be repealed at once and savkars given the same privileges as co-operative societies.

LONG-TERM CREDITS.

As co-operative societies cannot advance for long terms, agriculturists are naturally not inclined to go to them. Hence improvement of working should be introduced in the co-operative societies, and arrangement should be made for them to advance loans for long term to members on the security of land. Government should, even at a loss, place the necessary amount at the disposal of the co-operative societies.

The co-operative movement is becoming successful, but it is doubtful how far it has reduced indebtedness.

Owing to the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, the savkar is not willing to help the cultivators, and hence it is the agriculturist who has suffered.

The rate of interest on deposits with Indigenous bankers is ans. 3 to ans. 12 per cent. per month. These bankers finance traders usually on their *Khatas*.

The net return to indigenous bankers is from ans. 8 to ans. 12 to 13 per cent per month.

If Government gives the same facilities to indigenous bankers as to the Imperial Bank, funds can be provided to agriculturists at a reduced rate of interest.

CO-OP. BANKS MEET AGRICULTURISTS' NEEDS.

—:o:—

The following is called from the summary of a written statement in Marathi of Rao Saheb Eknath Patloji Patil, of Akole, Dt. Sholapur, in reply to the questionnaire of the Bombay Banking Committee:—

The rate of interest is 1¾ pies to 2 pies per rupee per month. The limit of period is 10 to 12 years.

It would not be possible to pool agriculturists' produce for sale.

It is only banks and bankers that get the benefit of hundis and cheques: others don't get it.

Agriculturists have to sell their produce at once as they have got no funds. There should be facilities for holding up the produce and also for knowing the rates in different markets.

There are no subsidiary occupations. The occupations that can be introduced are hand-ginning and hand-spinning. Provision will have to be made for starting institutions to sell the yarn spun by the agriculturists.

The main defect in co-operative societies is that loans are not received in time, and it is necessary that such societies should be given financial aid by Government. The co-operative movement is beginning to meet the financial needs of agriculturists.

The credit of agriculturists has diminished owing to the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, which should be amended.

DON'T TAKE IT TOO MUCH TO HEART."

—:o:—

RAILWAY MEMBER ON AUDIT CRITICISM.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Sir George Rainy delivered a very interesting speech reviewing the observations made by the President of the Railway Conference Association. Speaking about railwaymen's grievances regarding audit criticism the Railway Member while acknowledging that the public as a result knew more about their mistakes than about their success asked railwaymen not to take it too much to heart. He was sure that the knowledge that any mishandling of public money would receive its due measure of publicity when they were entrusted with expenditure of enormous sum of public money must in the end be salutary. He admitted there was much in what they said but the position of professional censor was in some respects most difficult. Any one who went back to district work after years in the Secretariat must, if he had any imagination at all, have felt ashamed at times when he remembered how ruthlessly on hill tops he had condemned the actions of those who were working down below.

Sir George Rainy also referred at considerable length to the question of capital expenditure and assured them that stoppage was only temporary and declared that it was the clear duty of the Government of India to strive to find a solution of the problem of providing railways with adequate supplies of capital without violent breaks and dislocations and with sufficient continuity to ensure efficient work. In the meantime he hoped that the railway officers would draw lessons from the past in the light of audit objections and guard themselves against similar lapses in future.—A. P.

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"AWAKE, ARISE OR BE FOR EVER FALLEN"!

PROF. PUNTAMBEKER'S ADDRESS AT BEHARI STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

In the course of his presidential address to the 22nd Behari Students' Conference held at Bhagalpur, Prof. S. V. Puntambaker of the Benares Hindu University, said:—

The test of a people lies in the character of its youth. We may judge the greatness of a people by observing the youth of the country as a whole, its ambitions and work, its tenacity and vision. In normal times the youth of a country has very few opportunities to show its more virile qualities and potentialities. It is only during abnormal times when the fundamentals of State and Society, religion and progress are at stake or topsyturvied and when ideas of despotism and inequality, privilege and exclusion are dominating human beliefs, institutions and endeavours, that there can be shown to what extent the spirit of work, sacrifice and adventure rises in them permeating all departments of their life and accompanied by a strong desire to create or to realise the new order, and by a firm determination to achieve what they feel, what they want and what they aspire for.

Youth is nothing if it is not creative, and armed with the knowledge and discipline of a student it is a power. Past traditions and present endowments may determine the form and expression of its activities. But vitality is shown when it does not do only what the present demands but future awaits.

POLLUTED TRADITIONS.

To Indian students the past also has brought a great burden of polluted traditions in polity, society and religion, and the present has added its weight of circumscribed environment and narrow vision. Finding themselves in this state of dependence and supression, and consequent despair, they have not risen sufficiently high in doing their duty to themselves to their families, and to their social and cultural neighbourhood. In raising themselves and their families to high moral and intellectual heights, to cleanliness, health and vigour of life, they strengthen the social units of the nation, and by doing service to their neighbours they consolidate and harmonise these units into a nation. What is then their duty to themselves and to their environment?

WHAT THE STUDENTS WILL ANSWER.

To-day lies before our students in their immediate neighbourhood a great mass of ignorance and superstition and a great sphere of social service and political awakening in which their part wil be the chief one. This is the place where lies health, wealth and plenty for themselves and their neighbours if a proper scheme of economic sanitary and moral life is worked up. Whether they wish to play the part and to earn the gratitude of posterity will be a test of the near future. But the question is being asked persistently what our students are thinking, are feeling for or doing and on what objective their eyes are fixed in life.

The answer has not been given by the students at yet. They seem to be in an atrophied mood, having lost their initiative and enterprising spirit. The economic distress seems to bind them, the social burden to weigh down upon them, and the political bondage to suppress them. And we find that though they are born for freedom, they are being educated into chains. Therefore they must first fight for freedom, think freely, feel freely and express freely. Then only they can do their duty to themselves and to their families, to their neighbourhood and to their nation.

CONFLICT OF LOYALTIES.

To-day we are living in days of conflict of loyalties. I do not mean only the conflict of self and society, town and village, province and nation, but also the conflict of claims between political, economical, religious and social needs. No doubt every aspect of our life must receive our due attention, and we must not fall into the vicious circle of this first or that first. Ordinarily a man has first to earn his living and order his household and then to meet his share in the common obligations of society. But with a student it is not so. He has ordinarily not any economic burden. He primarily carries on his study and learns his discipline in educational institutions and then if he desires he can take part in the reconstruction of his surrounding social life by giving his personal help and advice wherever it is needed. In this he will have to learn the value and need of subordinating the lower and narrower to the higher and humanitarian aspects in uneven times.

GREATEST NEED TO-DAY.

To-day the greatest need of our country is the emphasis to be placed on humanitarian considerations of equality, fraternity, and liberty before every other consideration. We must subordinate our existing customs of religion, decorums and dharmas of society, privileges of classes, isolations and depressions of castes and laws and regulations of state to humanitarian principles of life. They must be extended to all parts of our society.

A unique example of humanitarian and national service and success was given to this province and India by our revered leader Mahatma Gandhi in the district of Champaran. It was an example of fighting for an extension of elementary human rights to the people and securing to them the minima of security of life, liberty and property and also of education, sanitation, health and other civil and political rights. Thus he opened a new avenue of national work amongst the masses of the country where the greater part of the nation lives. Hard personal work but methodically and selflessly directed to a national and humanitarian end is the keynote of his greatness.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

I would ask every student irrespective of his political or social or religious bias to take to three things which will largely contribute to the salvation of his nation. First he should proclaim intense Swadeshi in all the natural requirements of his life and spread its influence into his own home and in his vicinity. Secondly he should revalue all life in terms of a democratic spirit where the minorities and the weak get due justice and spread these values amongst his neighbours, and thirdly, he should work always for the removal of ignorance and illiteracy, and for the improvement of sanitation and health of his neighbours. There must be in all these a due mingling of idealism and reality in our life. One must be neither a cynic who dislikes his fellows nor a mere sentimentalist who likes to abuse but dislikes reality.

UNREST AND REVOLT.

No doubt we are living in a wonderful world age, when every old land-mark is being swept away, when every belief is being questioned, when established institution is on its trial when reform is the order of the day, when at most, every speaker or writer is a herald of revolt. Whether this unrest and revolt will lead to a peaceful and orderly reconstruction of society or whether the reconstruction will be preceded by a revolutionary catastrophe will entirely depend on the will, wisdom and virtues of the people, and this will largely depend on the light and leading which they will receive from the educated.

There is certainly going on a vast change in the old values and attitudes of life. It is a stirring up of new ideas, and it is a warning to us of our responsibilities in this new reconstruction of our life and ideals.

DRIVE AWAY DEVIL OF DESPAIR.

The righteousness of our principles, the purity and nobility of our ideals, the honesty of our ambitions ought to drive away from amongst us the devil of half-heartedness and despair, and the ghost of pessimism and in action. Let us take up cudgels on behalf of the good and the oppressed. The tyranny of the strong over the weak, of custom over reason, of might over right, of circumstance over ambition and effort, of favouritism over justice must be done away with. The lethargy of so many centuries, the absence of long sought for self-government and self-elevation must be made as matters of yesterday. Our to-day and to-morrow must be our day of zeal and self-devotion to the cause we wish to advance. The idle waste of so much brain-power and intelligence, the useless neglect of so much physical vigour and industry have been running a nation, and a noble civilisation. The spirits of our great men are exhorting us "Awake, arise or be for ever fallen." To waste away the great heritage of the past, to see no future light, and to neglect the present would be the work of fools, ignobles and sloth mongers. I don't think that is our task or that is to be our contribution to the world's civilisation, the drama of human life and all life. History affords you testimony that no nation or people have taken a stand or kept up a position in the world of the great by hap-hazard or half-hearted work. If you have a high ideal before you, if you care for your own spiritual, moral, and material welfare and greatness, then the path is one of co-operation, organisation and work based on prudence sincerity and zeal.

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ECONOMIES OF FINE ART.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S ADVICE TO ARTISTS.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in a note which he has written in connection with what is called a "Woolworth exhibition of pictures by Gertrude Harvey—it will be possible to buy any picture in it for £5—has something to say about art prices.

"In the economies of fine art there is no more tragic chapter than the history of prices," he says. "All my life I have been confronted in picture galleries with price lists conceived in hundreds of guineas attached to pictures for which no sane person, even of the millionaire class could be expected to sacrifice more than £5, and outside the galleries with seedy artists, starving artists, borrowing artists, begging artists, stealing artists, drinking and drugging artists, despairing artists, and dying artists, whilst on the pavement sat the screevers to whom they snobbishly denied the name of artists with pennies enough pouring into their caps to save them quite comfortably from the razor, the pistol, and the gas stove.

"Wisely did Mr. Tonks say when Mr. Roy Whistler painted the walls of the Tata Gallery at so much perspuare foot like an honest tradesman: Artist, your place is in the kitchen.'

ALL TOO CHANGING LANDSCAPE

"The Irish poet Yeats, whose name Englishmen sometimes rhyme to Keats (an error excused by a natural association of ideas), has told us how his father, a portrait painter of genius who held his own with G. F. Watts, was led by the hundred-guinea mania to believe that he could afford to spend more than three months painting a single landscape from nature. But at the enr of the three months spring had changed to summer, which involved repainting for another three months. By that time summer had changed to autumn. Before the necessary readjustments were complete the snows of winter had changed the landscape out of recognition. Yeats pere was therefore obliged to live by painting portraits, as the subjects remained fairly stable for comparatively long periods, only, as they refused to give him sittings (as well as guineas by the hundred), he had to learn his business properly and polish off his job in a reasonable time as a house painter must.

Mrs. Harvey is a flower painter. Now there is no nonsense about flowers; they cut down the three months available for the landscape painter to three days or less. Recognising the quality of Mrs. Harvey's work I called her attention to that great American genius, Mr. Woolworth. I reminded her that I, Bernard Shaw, had been glad to receive £5, for many of the best criticisms I ever wrote and that George Russel, the painter, supported 'Ae,' the poet, by editing a paper on weekdays and on Sundays painting an Irish landscape of extraordinary quality for which he easily found a purchase at £5."

"JEWEL OF A CITY."

MR. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR'S TRIBUTE TO MYSORE.

MYSORE, Oct. 12.

If there was any city in India which might be called "Jewel of a City" it was Mysore, declared Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President, Madras Corporation, replying to the address presented to him by the Mysore Municipal Council. Mr. Mudaliar added as the President of the Madras Corporation he could say they in Madras had much to learn from the way the Mysore Corporation carried on their administration.—A. P.

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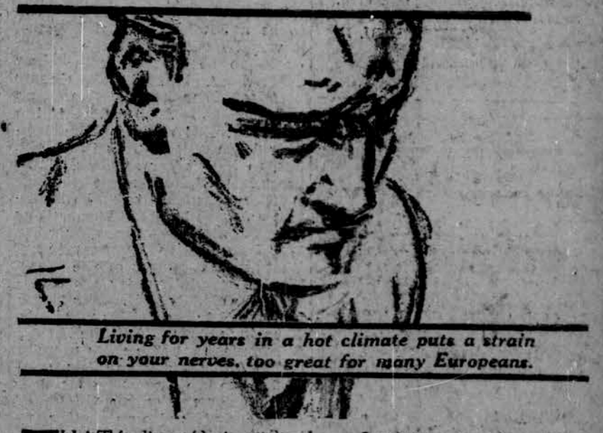

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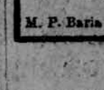

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"ZIONISM."

A WARNING TO THE BENE-ISRAEL.

(BY J. SAMSON.)

Instead of taking a lesson from the recent riots in Palestine and stopping all collections for Zionism, some Jews in Bombay are still persisting in it and some ignorant people are falling victims to their persuasion. It is to warn such people, Bene-Israels particularly, that I pen these few lines.

Zionism stands, amongst other things, for the conversion of Palestine into a Jewish National Home and the revival of the Hebrew tongue and culture. In themselves these ideas are very good, but certain difficulties come in the way. And these I intend to point out in this article.

DETRAYAL OF ARABS.

In the first place if Palestine is to be a Jewish National Home, it would mean that the Arabs ought to be expelled from their motherland. In 1915 Lloyd George promised to make Palestine an Independent Arab Stae if the Arabs revolted against the Turkish Government. This they did, but, to their utter surprise, a few years later Balfour made his declaration promising to make Palestine a Jewish National Home, so as to get Jewish subscribers for the War Loan and to compensate Dr. Weizmenn, President of the World Zionist Association, for his discovery of a deadly poison-gas which he handed to the British war lords. Thus it is clear that the British Government broke their promise to the Arabs and if any Jew subscribes to the Zionist collection, he becomes not only a thief of Arab lands but also an abettor in the betrayal by the British Government of the Arabs.

In the second place the Bene-Israels ought to understand why Britain is holding her mandate over the Arabs in Palestine. The first reason is her desire for the Dead Sea Chemicals, to which she has no right whatsoever. The second is because Palestine is on the air route to India and if Palestine is in British control, the British think they are forging another link in the chain of slavery that binds India. Bene-Israels ought, by now, to realize that they are Indians first and Bene-Israels next (they came to India about 2,500 years ago) and in the interest of their motherland ought to oppose Zionism, which is another name for British Imperialism in Asia. The Bene-Israels ought to stop masquerading as Eurasians. They ought to realize that by subscribing towards Zionism they help to keep their Mother India in slavery.

CHARITY BEGIN AT HOME.

If any Bene-Israel has spare money he has many opportunities to give it as charity in India itself. Even if he wants it used for the benefit of his own community exclusively, there are the Beth Israel, the Bene-Israel school at Jacob Circle and the Israelite school at Mazagaon awaiting his help. Several Bene-Israel children fall in the hands of Christian missionaries who try to convert them. He can help to stop this by subscribing to the above-named institutions. To give money to Zionism when it is so badly needed here is to act as a traitor not only to the Motherland, as pointed out before, but also to his community.

Once again I wish to enumerate the reasons why Bene-Israels ought not to subscribe to the Zionist Funds.

1. He will be a traitor to his community.
2. He will be a traitor to his Motherland India.
3. He will be a thief attempting to expel the Arabs and their wives and their children from their Motherland, for the benefit of Jews from America and Englad.
4. He will help in the exploitation of the East by the West. Even the 'Young Bagdad Israelites' saw the foolishness of Zionism and protested against it and it is to be hoped that the Bene-Israels will not fail in doing likewise.

I hope that in future the Bene-Israels will refuse to pay a single pie to the Zionist Fund and will drive away any old bearded fool who worries them about subscriptions for the so-called 'Jewish National Home.'

IRONY OF FATE?

Irish "Free State" Press Rejoices Over India's Serfdom!

Our Senior Editor writes:—

After struggling for seven centuries against the English yoke, it is pitiful to see the Irish "Free State" press opposing Indian Freedom and rejoicing in the idea that the Simon Commission will refuse Dominion Status to India, and saying, as in the *Irish Times*:

In essence, then, the Commission is likely to recommend a continuance of the existing order of things—rendered more palatable here and there by minor concessions of detail—on the ground that India at present is not educated sufficiently in a political sense or homogeneous enough in outlook to conduct her own affairs. We are in complete accord with this point of view. Indeed, India is little more than a geographical expression, and until her vast territories were unified under the British *Raj* the old name of Hindustan never signified in its widest connotation more than the northern portions. Honeycombed with different races, languages, and castes, India has been saved from internecine slaughter only by the presence of British troops. Every Muharram produces its annual riots between Muslims and Hindus. The British Government's declaration in 1917, as interpreted by the Reform Act of 1919, seems to represent the utmost limit of major concession. It is more important to secure the smooth working of the existing machinery than to complicate matters by the addition of new 'parts,' and we understand that any minor concessions to "Indian national feeling" will be in the field of Provincial Government. The probable recommendation against an extension of the franchise is wholly commendable.

In these words she shews herself to be utterly unworthy of Freedom and makes herself a laughing-stock in the face of the world. I have only time to catch the mail with this brief expression of disgust.—"New India."

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE BOMBAY

The Hon. Secretary of the Medical Relief League, Bombay reports that during the half year ending 30th September, 1929, 1800 patients attended the Parel centre of the League. Of these 720 were males, 549 females and the rest 531 were children. Besides these milk was supplied to some of the needy persons as also small monetary help was given to some.

During the period under report the League collected Rs. 808 in the form of subscriptions and donations from members and donors and over and above the Trustees of late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charities have been pleased to grant us a donation og Rs. 500.

The Parel Centre of the League located at Khatao Terraces, Government Gate Parel and the hours of attendance at the centre are from 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to 8 p.m. excepting Sundays and Mill holidays. Any amounts big or small will be received and acknowledged by Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Secretary of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

MESSAGE OF CHARKHA.

—:o:—

Indians' Lethargy.

Will they do what other People Do, asks Mr. J. Doulatram.

BELGAUM, Oct. 13.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee delivered the message of the Charka to the people. He said:—The message of Charka was the message of Mahatmaji. After 31st December, Congress had decided to declare for Independence. What part were Indians going to take in that endeavour? What other people do, Indians do not do. At the time of the Great War, Britishers did not indulge in mere talk. All persons between 18 and 45 a once went to war. And for their country they laid aside all their comforts. They even laid down their lives.

Japan in the past did the same thing. In India neither the Congress nor the Mahatma tell you to take up arms. Taking up arms is a difficult task. They tell you much simpler things. They tell you not to carry about the badge of your slavery. The foreign cloth is the badge.

President Patel, when he visited the Prime Minister of England and His Majesty the King, was clad in his own Khaddar dress. His Majesty and the Prime Minister must have thought more highly of President Patel for it.

WHAT HAPPENED 150 YEARS AGO.

About 150 years ago, when America fought with England for Independence, Americans boycotted English cloth. Men and even women preferred their own black coarse American cloth.—Free Press.

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INDIAN TEXTILE PRINTING DESIGNS.

—:o:—

'A Nice Balance.'

CZECHO-SLOVAK ARTIST'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee writes in "Liberty":—

With the taking up of Khaddar by the public in India under Mahatmaji's inspiration some of the artistic handicrafts which are intimately connected with the textile industry received a natural impetus—dyeing, block-printing and hand-made embroidery. The pure white cotton Khaddar and the grey home-spun natural wool have a simplicity and beauty of their own and can take their stand with dignity beside the costliest products of the embroider's frame or the weaver's loom or the dyer's vat. You can not gild the lily. The ordinary man, however, is not satisfied with the transcendent beauty of austere simplicity and hence we had Khaddar decorated with dyes, Khadder embellished with block-prints and Khaddar enriched with hand-made embroidery. People realised once more the beauty of the block-print on textiles, when Khaddar 'chadars,' and saris with printed designs on the borders came up before the public as a natural corollary to white Khaddar. Our art-lovers at once thought of the world-famous Musulipatam printed coverlets, and even of the neglected Brindabani 'Chaddars,' not to speak of the more elaborate tie-dyed and printed stuffs of Rajputana. From cotton Khaddar to silk was only one step; and quite a new treatment of silk stuffs has come up in Bengal and is now in vogue. A limited amount of printing on silk for handkerchiefs, 'Namabalis' and ties for Europeans and others who liked Indian designs used to be done at Berhampore and elsewhere. These printed handkerchiefs and some limited demand—curiously enough among Europeans: and we know the story of the Carmichael handkerchief which made there silk-prints famous. They became better known and popular, and with popularity the austere old design, which pleased an art-lover like the late Lord Carmichael while he was in Europe, with their black and red and yellow and their decorative lotuses and foliage and animals, gave place to something distinctly inferior, and 'Indianesque'—realistic lotuses in red with green foliage for instance. The popularity grew and then the printed Khaddar 'Saris' and 'Chadars' demonstrated the possibility of the printed silk 'saris' and blouse pieces. Several firms were started in Calcutta selling these printed 'Saris' in silk, and the cloth-printing craft received considerable support both in Calcutta and outside Calcutta. One or two firms showed a laudable desire to have new and strikingly oriental designs—which often became nearly 'orientalesque,' but as some of the designers were talented men, this work at times was pleasing enough.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

The exhibition which was opened on Monday by Mr. A. T. Weston is opportune. The beautiful designs for printing silk and Khaddar being shown in it have been executed by Mrs. Rose-Edith Bhattacharjee, a talented artist, Czecho-Slovak by birth and Indian by marriage, who has taken the inspiration mainly from Ajanta decoration. They are pleasing, showing a nice balance, and are quite a relief from the cheap and garish wall paper motifs from the West which unfortunately have invaded the domain of Indian calico-printing as well. They are selling at a remarkably cheap price too. There are other items in the shape of embroidery work in silk as well as in gold and silver thread, the few designs executed being quite lovely. The exhibition has been organised by Dr. R. C. Bhattacharjee, Ph.D. and Mr. P. K. Roy of Narail. We would like to draw the attention of the organisers and Mrs. Bhattacharjee to some extremely beautiful designs for embroidery work recently published by Mr. Nandalal Bose in his little drawing book called "phulkari." These designs and similar ones which Mrs. Bhattacharjee has fully demonstrated that she can make herself should be popularised through their decoration of our wearing apparel. This little exhibition is quite an interesting one and I hope the organisers will be able to help the cause of good taste in our country in these matters.

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The advance of medical science has gone so far that what was not possible a few years ago is quite possible now. We can tell your disease by feeling your Pulse and Prove the truth by Personal Demonstration at the spot.

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(Chief Physician and Director,)

He comes from a historical family which was given Estates worth about several thousands of Rupees by NAWAB DOST ALI KHAN in 1725 A.D.

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ORGANISATION IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

Railway Workers Declare For Boycott Of Whitley Commission.

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union a meeting of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway was held on Thursday the 10th instant in the Tiffin Shed at Matunga to condemn the appointment of the Whitley Commission. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla took the Chair.

Professor Johri in a short speech explained to the workers what Whitley Commission was and why Labour should have nothing to do with it. The first great reason for the boycott of Whitley Commission, he said, was that the Commission was appointed by British Parliament whose right to decide the fate of Indian workmen should be repudiated by the Indian working class. But the only suitable reply that Labour could give was to organise itself and act in unison towards its goal of achieving Power. Beautiful platform speeches that pleased the hearers for the time being and which were listened to by the workmen in the same spirit as a song of Gazal or Thumri was heard could not produce the results they wanted the days of oratory were over and enough had been spoken from the platforms. What they wanted now was action.

LEAVE ALONE WHITLEY AND CO.

"We want a thorough overhauling of the present conditions of living which can only be brought about by serious minded, determined people. We should determine therefore to increase our strength by organising ourselves into Unions. That is what concerns us more than any Royal Commission appointed by a Commission appointed by a For-Foreign Government The appointment of the Commission heaps no new insult upon us. The greatest insult is that we are the biggest slave Nation in the world to-day. Let us leave alone Whitley and Company. Let us organise and prepare ourselves to win our freedom," he concluded.

READY TO FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Mr. V. P. Rele of the Kamgar Union said: "We workers stand for thorough Boycott of the Whitley Commission which has been appointed by a foreign Government without consulting the people of this country and we are fully prepared to fight hard and finish for freedom whenever called by our Union and our leaders."

Mr. J. Salvi of the Kamgar Union exhorted the workers to help strengthen the Union and believed that in strength and organisation alone lay the remedy of all evils of present day conditions.

BETTER TO DIE LIKE A HERO.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla exhorting the workers to stand together and fight shoulder to shoulder in the battle for freedom said that Labour could have nothing to do with a Commission which was being appointed in the wake of arrests and repression. Referring to the famous Lieutenant of Shivaji, Tanaji Malusare, he said that it was better to die like a hero than to live as a slave.

PREPARE FOR THE STRIKE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union, hereby resolves to boycott the Whitley Commission as it has no confidence in such Commissions and appeals to the workers to prepare for the All-India Strike of Railwaymen as decided by the All-India Federation of Railwaymen."

KARACHI SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Memorandum to Labour Commission.

A memorandum has been presented by Mr. Mulchand M. Kirpalani, Pleader, Hon. General Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, from which the following extracts are culled:—

RECRUITMENT OF SEAMEN.

Existing Practice: At the present time, Karachi is most unfortunately not recognized as a shipping port, from which a full crew can be signed on. If a full crew are needed they are sent for from either Bombay or Calcutta. All that Karachi Port has to do, is to fill up a few gaps here and a few gaps there. These gaps are sometimes caused owing to desertion of a seaman or by sickness while in Karachi harbour. Recruitment for filling such gaps is done in the following manner: The representative of our Union, as a rule, presents a number of men to the shipping office and the Captain selects a few from amongst them. The system of Ghat-syrangs and shipping brokers, fortunately, does not prevail here.

The Shiping Office is in charge of the Collector of Customs. He has entrusted his duties to the Deputy Shipping Master who gets an allowance for the purpose. But he, in turn, has entrusted the duties to the Chief Inspector of the Prevenive Service, at Karachi.

Suggestions for Improvement:—What we want is the immediate establishment of a separate Ehipping Office at Keafari. It is our emphatic belief that until and unless a separate Shipping Office is established, the lot of the poor seamen of Karachi, can never be bettered. The Shipping Master would then be able to solely devote himself to the amelioration of the condition of seamen.

We understand that the control of the shipping office is being shortly transferred to the Port Officer, 'Qui bono', we ask. Now this may lead the Government to lay a flatering unction to their sow that they have done something for the betterment of the seamen of Karachi. But we, on our own part, fuel that this is hardly a step in the right direction. And who knows that this step of the Government may throw us out of the frying pen into the fire. There are separate Shipping Offices at Bombay and Calcutta. And why not at Karachi? Karachi is growing day by day beyond all expectations. It is the nearest port to Europe. It is the most important aerial station for all aeroplanes coming over to India. And it is to have its own lustre, glory and eminence because of the Sukkur Barrage. It's importance can also be gauged from the fact that a former Amir of Afghanistan, is understood to have demanded the Port of Karachi for his country.

That such an important seaport should not have a separate Shipping Office and a full time Shipping Master of its own shows that the Government has adopted an apathetic attitude towards the Port of Karachi, which is to be highly deplored. If there were a separate Shipping Office a complete register of al the seamen could be maintained and the Syrangs could be entrusted with the work of selecting the necessary quota of seamen.

The cost of maintaining a separate Shipping Office will not be much. The Government levies a fee of Re. 1 from every seamen who is signed on. These fees are bound to increase when full chews are taken from here. Then the Government would easily be able defray the expences of the separate Shipping Office. It will also mean a saving to the owners of the steamers for they will not have to pay the fare of seamen coming from Bombay and Calcutta, which comes to about Rs. 500 every time.

If there were a full time-Shipping Master, he could easily bring the seamen of Karachi in touch with Masters and owners of steamers by advertising in the papers.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Then we come to the question of unemployment.

The problem of unemployment, to say the least, is very acute. The number of men available for service will be approximately 25,000, from whom Khalasis, Firemen, Coal Trimmers, Greasers and Saloon Boys can easily be drawn. Keamari, Baba, Bhit, Lyari, Kuch Coast and other places round about, abound with them. Some sturdy Punjabi, N.W. Frontier, Bander Abad, Basrah and Bushire seamen numbering about 15,000 would also come down to this place and Karachi would thus become one of the best recruiting grounds in India. The seamen of Baba Islands, Cutchis, Sommalis, Makranis and Shidis are a cool, daring and excellent sea-faring lot and have excellent certificates from the Masters of the Steamers and can compare very favourably with the seamen of any other nation in the world. These people run about in search of employment to Bombay and Calcutta from Karachi but are generally rejected, the indegenous residents getting the preference. There is a deep indignation amongst them for not being taken up. They have vehemently protested against the system of full crew being signed on from Bombay and Calcutta for service in steamers at Karachi. The only excuse that Masters of steamers give is that Karachi is not a shipping port. Representations have been made to Government, but they have produced no effect whatsoever. The net result of the magnitude of unemployment among seamen is that it has worked untold misery upon them and their families. To picture the miserable condition of these seamen, one must live amongst them. Their condition will ultimately result in a disturbance at any time.

It was not many days ago that a number of seamen came to the office of the Indian Seamen's Union and said that they would take the law into their own hands, offer resistance and drive away the seamen that had come from other ports to Karachi for being signed on. We have dissuaded them from pursuing such a dangerous course of conduct for the present, but we know we cannot restrain them for long. Such rowdy scenes were enacted at Bombay when the Calcutta crew was imported there. The net result of it is that it has not, since then, been possible for Calcutta seamen, to dare to come to Bombay for being recruited there. And we are afraid that unless Government adopts a conciliatory attitude towards the seamen and open separate Shipping Office at Karachi in the near future, these seamen will soon get out of hand with evil consequences to the peace of this city.

SEAMEN AND WORKERS IN INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

Hours of Work:—The Indian seamen have got to work from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and then 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. This amounts to 9 hours. In fact, they should not be made to work for more than 8 hours a day. Besides that, they have to perform watch duty at night time for 2 hours daily. This is also undesirable and constitutes a heavy strain upon them. European have to work for 8 hours per day. This racial discrimination even at sea must be avoided at all costs. On Saturdays they should have only 5 hours work and on Sundays 4 hours work.

It is here that we have to draw your atention on behalf of the Karachi Port Labour Union to the pitifully tragic plight of the Dock workers in the port. From 15th September right up to 14th March, they have to work early in the morning from 7-30 sharp up to 6-30 sharp in the evening. They get only one hour's lunch time between 12 and 1 o'clock. From 15th March to 14th September they have to work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. As regards night work, they have to work for 11 hours throughout the course of the whole year. At Bombay, they have to work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. with one hour's time for lunch. The hours of work for these dock-workers must not exceed 8 hours.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

We will deal with Secs. 52, 53, and 54 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act when we come to the question of wages. But one important thing that we have to suggest is that even boats of smaller weight than 300 tons should also be included in the Act. This would materially benefit the seamen on those boats.

WAGES.

The prevailing rate of wages is a very important matter and we shall deal with it in a somewhat detailed maner. The prevailing rate of wages is as follows:—

	per month.
Seamen	Rs. 22
Firemen	..... Rs. 27
Coal Trimmer	Rs. 21
Greaser	Rs. 32
Syrang	Rs. 65

This is too low a scale of wages and we strongly recommend that it should be substantialy improved. Nothing less than 50 to 60 per cent. increase will meet the situation. The fact that European Seamen are getting 5 times the scale allowed to Indians is causing heart-burn and we feel that this racial discrimination must be done away with. This is a modest demand and we are certain that the Royal Labour Commission will recommend the same without the least hesitation.

Again we come to the question of the dock-labourers, whose wages are sought to be raised by the Karachi Port Labour Union. We have already referred to the large number of hours they have to work. And their wages, considering the risk involved, are a mere pittance. It was about 4 years ago that the dock labourers went on a strike and demanded better wages and a decrease in the number of hours of work. The strike lasted for about 6 to 7 days. The result of it was that there was a little increase in the wages but the demand for reduction in the number of hours was not conceded. It is remarkable that even the Port Trust favoured reduction in the number of hours.

"HINDU HERALD", A MORNING DAILY FOR HALF ANNA.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

The "Hindu Herald" which was hitherto an evening paper, has become a morning paper from to-day and will be sold at half anna per copy.—Free Press.

FORESTRY, A SCIENTIFIC SUBJECT

—:o:—

Operations Must Be Made On Right Lines.

PLEA FOR UTILISING MINOR PRODUCTS.

The third session of the Forest Rangers' Conference, Northern Circle, was held at Hira Baug, Bombay, Mr. D. Kundalkar, Range Forest Officer, Sanjan, presiding. Unlike the two previous sessions of the Conference the present was not devoted merely to ventilating the grievances, but a good deal of time was also devoted to discussion of matters which would tend to improve the growing stock with the marketable species of wood, and thereby increase the Forest revenue.

Mr. A. J. V. Pais, the Honorary Secretary, in submitting the annual report struck a pessimistic note in regard to the establishment of a joint body of rangers of all the Circles in the Presidency in the near future.

PRESIDENT'S SURVEY.

The President, in his speech, said it was grieving to note that the financial position of the Government was not bright and was likely to close with a big deficit. At this critical juncture it was their first and foremost duty to devote all their attention and energy to improve the present financial state to tide over the difficulties. Forestry, he added, was a scientific subject, and every operation in the Forests should be based on right silvicultural lines, so as to yield the best return now and a certainty of raising a better crop in the future.

Continuing, the speaker said that under the present circumstances the most important subject that needed a very careful study was the utilisation of the forest produce. Viewing the present market only, teak had the preponderance while all other woods were thrown in the background. Naturally therefore the revenue derived from mixed forests is lowered and was much below expectations. Hence it was necessary to put for sale other hard woods and by practical advice and experiments create a market for such timber as well.

PLEA FOR UTILISING MINOR PRODUCTS.

There were several minor products which forests readily yielded, and it was essential that these should be utilised and not left to waste. There was a large market for these minor products and with the erection of a few mills and distilleries at various places they would be able to put in the market products like gums, raisins, tans and dyes. If there were improved forest communications in landlocked areas crops other than the teak crop could be well utilised instead of being left to lie on the ground and burnt. At present all the inferior species with a few exceptions were converted into charcoal by destructive process, but all bi-products such as wood-tar, resin, wood-oil and spirit were burnt and lost and it was absolutely essential that better and more scientific methods should be adopted for such conversions.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

The Conference then passed a number of resolutions, one of which pointed out to Government the differential treatment meted out to Rangers as against the treatment meted out to Mamlatdars. While Mamlatdars who were found unsuited for promotion to the grade of Deputy Collectors were given an additional selection grade of Rs. 370—15—400, Government had negatived the recommendation of the Chief Conservator proposing the creation of a selection grade of Rs. 250 for all rangers who were on Rs. 200 for three years or more, and were considered fit for promotion to the Bombay Forest Service, arguing that it was impossible to fix a provisional grade as the conditions which it was intended to meet were not peculiar to the Forest Department.

Another resolution protesting against the removal of a long-enjoyed privilege—and a privilege which they took into consideration while entering service—namely, free quarters, and requesting Government to give them the option of vacating Government quarters as they were genetally situated in out-of-the-way places and were lent to them at rents higher than those charged even for private bungalows in taluka headquarters, was also passed.

FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH AND STUDY.

Two other resolutions urging Government to send suitable rangers to the Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, or to other Provinces for research and study of scientific subjects and to make a provision in the Indian Forest Act to confer powers to issue a summons and search warrants, in the course of investigation of forest offences, to all Range Forest officers were passed.

The Conference also discussed matters dealing with the future of teak plantations, stocking of future crop and other forestry subjects, were then read and discussed. A paper on Sawar (Bombay Malabaricum) plantations evoked much discussion, and the Conference came to the conclusion that in view of the increasing demand for match-wood it was the duty of the Forest Department to try Sawar plantations on a large scale in a few selected coupes near Railway stations.

STAR CAMP, BENARES.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Camp Management Shanti-Kunj, Benares City, writes:—

"A Star Camp will be held this year at Shanti-Kunj, Benares City, from 7th to 14th November (both days inclusive) at which Mr. Krishnamurti will be present Since the order of the Star has been dissolved we make no distinction as to who registers to attend the Camp so long as they conform to the rules framed by the management which shall be forwarded to any one who applies for the same. As accommodation is limited, all further registrations would be closed by the 15th of this month, for those who seek board and lodging, and those who make their own arrangements for their stay elsewhere the date of registration is extended up to the 1st November after which date no names will be registered.

Registration fee is Rs. 5; and the registration fee for students is Re. 1; and the registration fee with Boarding and Lodging is Rs. 15. No refund is permissible after the 21st October in the case of those who register for board and lodging.

TOUR TO PILGRIM CENTRES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

—:—

Another Venture of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Publicity Officer of the B.B. & C.I. Ry. writes:—

"At the request of a large section of the Hindu public who wished to avail themselves of the offer made by the B. B. & C. I Railway recently to organise a pilgrim special for second and third class passengers under the auspices of the Samast Nagar Mandal during the middle of October, the Railway Company have postponed the running of this train until after the Divali holidays. This special train, provided sufficient passengers intimate their desire to travel by it will start from Bombay/Ahmedabad during the first week of November returning to Bombay/Ahmedabad early in December. By altering the date in this way the passengers will be provided with an unique opportunity of visiting Allahabad and Benares on the important day of Kartlid Poonam, a facility which will doubtless be appreciated by those of the Hindu public who might not otherwise be in a position to avail themselves of this opportunity. Quite a large number of passengers have already signified their intention of joining this special train and many applications for accommodation have been received. As we believe accommodation on this train will be strictly limited in numbers it is desirable to communicate early with the General Traffic Manager, Church Gate, Bombay."

DUSSERAH FESTIVAL.

—:o:—

PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

The Dasserah festival which was associated with terrific bomb explosions on two previous occasions passed without hitch this afternoon. Police precautions were elaborate.—Free Press.

"KAKA-NI SHASHI"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

waiting for her round the corner in real life, and does not suffer herself to be incarcerated for life in a gilded cage, would make another great actress that India might well be proud to claim as exponents of her new artistic soul.

This is high praise; and yet it is discriminating. The Garba Dance was another piece of artistry that must claim unqualified admiration. The rhythm of the song so perfectly harmonised with its sentiment, and the steps and motions of the dancers so completely in tune with both that those who saw it can never despair of the speedy artistic revival in India.

THE PLAY.

But the praise due to the performers must not blind us to the merits, or demerits, of the piece. It was a modern life comedy, centring round the supposed craze of the modern girl for freedom and independence. The critical reader of Mr. Munshi's play must candidly feel at some loss to determine, despite the aid of profuse sermonising by the surprisingly careless soliloquies, as to what precisely the author's idea is regarding the future of the Woman Movement. His creations are, of course, either happily, and even conventionally married off his hands, or respectably though breath-takingly reconciled in the perfectly orthodox manner. I have already mentioned the frequency as well as the length of the soliloquies, which must be admitted to be a fault in technique of play-writing for a modern comedy; I might mention the utter disregard of psychological possibilities in the passions or emotions of his personages, which seemed to make them take disconcerting emotional leaps from one extreme to another as another very serious blemish in the play considered as a work of art. Mr. Munshi has a happy knack of topical and alliterative repartee; but his conversations do not seem to flow always very smoothly and naturally. The first Act is the most difficult; and also the best, from this point of view. But the constructional excellence reached in this Act, and particularly in the Club scene, is nowhere maintained thereafter. In fact, the later scenes tend either to be dialoguish only, or with conversation too didactic to be brilliant in spite of the laboured effort at sparkle. The diamonds were no doubt there; but one wondered if they were all Kimberley and Golconda, or only Tait. The ending is tame beyond words, though quite conventional. The exits and entries of the personages, are also not managed with that unfailing eye to the dramatic in life, which marks a born playwright. But perhaps Mr. Munshi's true metier, in the field of light literature is rather the historical romance than a contemporary comedy.

NO ROUND TABLE TALKS.

Unless Entire Control Finance and Military Is Conceded.

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTHS.

HARDOI, Oct. 12.

In a beautifully decorated big pandal, the Hardoi District Political Conference commenced on 10th under the presidentship of Sjt. Purushotamdas Tandon. The proceedings commenced with national songs by the daughters of Kunwar Jangbahadursingh, which was much appreciated. Then, Kunwar Jangbahadursingh, Chairman, Reception Committee, in a speech welcomed the delegates and the distinguished guests.

The second sitting of the Conference was held yesterday evening. Prominent amongst those present from outside the district were Pandit Hariharnath Shastri, Sriyuts Sitaram Shukla, and Lalabahadur Shanti Swarup.

MR. TANDON'S SPEECH.

In the course of his presidential address, lasting for over an hour, Sjt. Purushotamdas Tandon briefly traced the four stages of the national movement in the country from the beginning of the Indian National Congress. The Indian National Congress, he said, has been functioning for forty-six years. During these years, a number of new nationalities had sprung up, and several countries in Asia have freed themselves from political bondage and social slavery. But while it was true that each wave of agitation had furthered the movement of freedom in our country, the net achievement was yet comparatively small. We were still held tightly in chains of bondage.

WARNING TO PEOPLE.

The Non-Co-operation movement was full of promise but because of our inertia, the goal has not yet been reached. The last Congress decided that if by the end of this year, no substantial step was taken by the Government to meet the aspirations of the Indian people, complete Independence would be declared. That was the reason why the British News Agencies were giving currency to the news that the Labour Party desired to convene a Round Table Conference in which Indian opinion would be represented. Mr. Tandon warned the people not to be misled by such stones. No party, howsoever high its professions, could confer Swaraj unless we ourselves stood on our own legs. There were two points upon which Mr. Tandon laid special tress in any talk of compromise with the British Government. These related to the full control of finance and army. He opined before any Round Table Conference was convened, it must be made clear before our leaders attended it, that these two fundamental points would be conceded as in the case of other Dominions.

COUNCILS UTTERLY USELESS.

So far as the next Congress was concerned, the chief point upon which Sjt. Tandon laid stress was that the Congress as a body should decide not to have anything to do with the Councils. It should neither boycott nor take part in it. Some minor points might be achieved in these Councils, but so far as the achievement of freedom was concerned, they were utterly useless.

In conclusion, the President exhorted the audience to prepare themselves for freedom for which there was only one way, that was to prepare the country to face sufferings and make sacrifices. He said no weak nation has the right to freedom. Gather strength and freedom will come of its own accord.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Amongst the resolutions passed was one recommending that the Lahore Congress should have nothing to do with legislative bodies, but allow freedom to individuals who wanted to go there. Another resolution condemned the Government for its repressive policy and urged on the leaders not to participate in the Round Table Conference unless the principle of entire control of finance and military was conceded as the basis of negotiations. Resolutions were also passed on the removal of untouchability, abolition of purdah and also praising the martyrdom of Jatindranath Das and Rev. Wizaya.

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION.

At 3-30 in the evening, Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sjt. Kripani entered the Conference Pandal amidst loud cheers.

Mahatmaji in his speech said: "We are habituated to pass resolutions without acting on them. I advise you to give up this mentality. This is one main obstacle in our path of progress. Had we fulfilled our promises of 1921, we should have attained Swaraj long before. Another occasion is approaching when we would be put to test and there is a special responsibility on the people of these provinces as it is your province which has given the President of the next Congress. The responsibility is all the more greater on the youth. Pandit Jawaharlal belongs to your province. At the same time, he is a youth. If you want to preserve your prestige and his too you have to act as you say. You have already passed a resolution on untouchability. I hope you will pass similar resolutions on Hindu-Muslim unity and boycott of foreign cloth, which is possible only if you use Khaddar. If you pass these resolutions, you have to abide by them. I hope and pray that you be prepared for the great struggle before us."

About six thousand rupees were collected in all at the various functions including about one thousand for the Lajpatrai Memorial Fund.

Mr Niranjansingh, Secretary, thanked the delegates and workers for the trouble they took to make the Conference a success.—Free Press.

JATIN DAS' HEROISM

—:o:—

Madras Pays Tribute To Martyr.

FUNDS TO COMMEMORATE HIS MEMORY.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At a meeting organised by the Nationalist Party at the Tilak Ghat to-night, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding, a Committee was appointed to collect funds to commemorate the sacrifice of Jatindranath Das by training political workers and giving relief to political sufferers and their families. The Chairman and others, including Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, paid tribute to the heroism of Jatin Das and condemned the Government's treatment of political prisoners.—A. P.

NEW LLOYD TRIESTINO LINER BOUND FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

MR. KRISHNAMURTI AND MRS. BESANT ITS PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The Lloyd Triestino liner the "Presidente Wilson" left Trieste yesterday on her first voyage to India. She is due in Bombay on October 23. Among the passengers are Mr. J. Krishnamurti and Mrs. Besant.—A. P.

ARRIVAL OF AIR MAIL AT KARACHI.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Oct. 12.

The Air mail arrived here at ten minutes past six this evening. Up-country mails were despatched by the 7 Up-Punjab Mail.—A. P.

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BURMA M.L.A. CHALLENGES GOVT.

REV. WYZAYA'S TRAGIC END.

Mr. Munshi And The Alleged Misstatements.

A SLASHING RETORT TO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, M.L.A., (Burma) has issued the following Statement to the Press in reply to the Press 'Communique' issued by the Government of Burma in connection with U. Myzaya's death and the Censure Motion carried in the Legislative Assembly:—

"Although the Government of Burma have issued the 'Communique' with the avowed object of correcting certain alleged "misstatements" in my speech in the Assembly, their real object is to publish a belated defence of their jail policy and the treatment meted out to U. Wyzaya and other Burman Buddhist monks. The Government of Burma have thought fit to describe my alleged inaccuracies as "misstatements" and "untrue" statements. I wish to cite a passage from my concluding speech in reply to the Debate in the Assembly to point out the difference between the language used by me and by the Government of Burma in this connection:—

"Sir James Crerar knows very little of what is happening in Burma; he knows very little of what happened when this man was dying inch by inch during the past five months; and the few facts which he has got from the Government of Burma are 'incomplete and inaccurate'."

IMPLICATION OF COMMUNIQUE.

I shall first examine the implication of this communique. By issuing this communique the Government of Burma have admitted that (1) either they were guilty of gross neglect of duty in having failed to furnish the necessary facts and materials to the Government of India although they had more than five months to do so, or (2) they did furnish such facts and materials, but the Government of India displayed hopeless Parliamentary inefficiency in having failed to make proper use of such materials on the floor of the House. (3) Fither they regarded Mr. H. L. Stevenson, I.C.S., their official nominee in the Assembly, as a mere voting machine and therefore did not care to supply him with any information on this important question, (4) or they regarded him as their representative with a definite purpose to serve in the Assembly, but either they or the Government of India could not entrust to him the difficult task of defending the Government of Burma on the floor of the House.

In their communique the Government of Burma further seem to suggest that I should have fully related to the House the complete history of U. Wyzaya's three prosecutions and imprisonments. I must remind the Government of Burma that I am not their Official Nominee in the Assembly, and that it was no part of my duty as an elected member from Burma to place the case of the Government of Burma before the House as against my own Constituency. Even if it be asumed for the sake of argument that I could, without neglect of duty to my own Constituency, relate the full history of the case to the House in the fifteen minutes at my disposal, had the Government of Burma at any time placed me or the public in full possession of the facts? Were these facts as stated by the Government of Burma for the first time in their Communique ever stated anywhere before either in the Burma Legislative Council when this question was raised or anywhere else?

A BELATED COMMUNIQUE.

If with the help of two Secretariats the Government of Burma did not enable either the Government of India or their own Official Nominee in the Assembly to relate the full history of the case, are they seriously suggesting that I could have and should have done it? The Government of India have seldom found themselves in such a helpless and ignorant position on an important question on the floor of the House as they found themselves in the course of this Debate. The anxiety of the Government of Burma to repair the damage done to their reputation can be easily understood; but that does not furnish any justification for issuing a belated Communique of this nature. This procedure is a negation of all Parliamentary traditions and procedure. If a member of the Assembly makes an inaccurate statement—a matter of common occurrence on the Treasury as well as Opposition Benches—it is for the other side to correct him immediately on the floor of the House and not by means of a Communique issued several days after the Debate.

GROSS PARLIAMENTARY INEFFICIENCY.

I hope the Government of Burma will disabuse their minds of the idea—if they have ever genuinely entertained any such idea—that Burma affairs do not interest the Assembly. They do; and so long as I continue to have the privilege of representing Burma on the Assembly, Debates relating to Burma will not be uncommon in the Assembly; and I do hope that such Debate will be definitely and finally concluded on the floor of the House and that they will not be continued in the columns of the Press. Imagine the British Cabinet issuing a Communique to the Press to furnish a reply to the Opposition after having failed to do so on the floor of the House. Parliamentary inefficiency can go no further.

The Communique of the Government of Burma starts of rather pompously by saying "but the speech of Mr. Munshi, M.L.A., as reported in the Press, contains so many 'misstatements" of fact that the Government think it desirable to re-state the facts which led to U Wyzaya's 'suicide". As a matter of fact the Government of Burma have only pointed out and attempted to controvert the following four alleged "misstatements" in my speech:—

FOUR ALLEGED MISSTATEMENTS.

(1) "I understand that the Inspector-General of Prisons was willing to grant the Phoongyi his request to wear yellow robes but the Government turned a deaf ear."

(2) "I understand that the Inspector-General had also protested against the inhuman method of forcible feeding".

(3) "U. Wyzaya went on hunger-strike because he was not allowed to wear yellow robes for performing his religious duties";

(4) "the prisoner could not understand what was going on, and the trial was a mockery."

With regard to statements (1) and (2) if the Government of Burma had awaited the full text of my speech, instead of relying on sketchy press reports, which were necessarily incomplete and not wholly accurate, they would have found the following passage in my speech:—

"Before I proceed further, I wish to make it perfectly clear that I have no official authority or information with regard to the statements made about the Inspector-General of Prisons; these statements are based on general information available to the public from various un-official sources."

Moreover, for the purposes of the Debate and the division, neither the Government of India nor the Government of Burma could possibly gather any strength from the fact that the Inspector-General of Prisons was not in disagreement with their conduct or policy, if the House considered, as it did consider, such conduct and policy reprehensible. The cautiously worded and equivocal remarks of the Government of Burma with regard to the attitude of the Inspector-General of Prisons gives rise to certain thoughts, but as the position is delicate I shall not pursue this mater further.

A CORRECTION ACCEPTED.

With regard to statement (3), I admit that when I made the statement I was under the impression that U. Wyzaya went on hunger-strike when he was undergoing his last trial because he was at that time deprived of his yellow robes. I accept the correction of the Government of Burma on this point, and I repeat that if the Government of Burma had kept the public informed from time to time, such inaccuracies would not have crept into my speech or into the speeches of Sir James Crerar and Mr. S. N. Roy, the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. But this fact, as stated by the Government of Burma and accepted by me, does not in the slightest degree affect the issue. The fact remains that conviction, U Wyzaya was deprived of his yellow robes; and my motion aimed at allowing the use of the yellow robes to all Buddhist monks imprisoned in the jails of Burma before conviction as well as after conviction.

MR. ROY'S FAILURE TO GIVE INFORMATION.

With regard to statement (4) the attitude adopted by the Government of Burma in their communique is as amazing as it is impolitic. Two points made the deepest impression on the House. The first was that the House considered my demand extremely reasonable and particularly easy to comply with; and, secondly, that U Wyzaya's trial was conducted in jail, apparently because he was not in a fit condition "to attend Court," and that after such trial he was sentenced to six years' transportation. Mr. S. N. Roy was constantly interrupted and assailed with questions and enquiries from every side of the House to ascertain how and why U Wyzaya was tried in jail instead of in open Court in the usual manner and what his condition was during the concluding stages of the trial in jail. Mr. S. N. Roy admitted that he could not give the House any information on this point. I made a statement that the prisoner could not understand what was going on. I am told that this is a "misstatement"; and all that the Government of Burma can even now say with regard to this matter, which deeply stirred and shocked the House, is to cite an extract from the judgment:—

"CAPABLE OF STANDING TRIAL."

"The Medical Officer of the jail has certified each day that the accused was *capable of standing his trial.*"

I do not know who this wonderful Medical Officer of the jail is, but I presume that the Government of Burma are referring to the Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail. The Criminal Procedure Code deals with the accused being *"capable* or *incapable* of *remaining before the Court."* But this remarkable gentleman (I do not know who he is) in charge of the Rangoon Central Jail—who assumed the combine roll of jailor, physician and jurist—has created a novel test, not whether the accused is "capable or incapable of *remaining before the Court,"* but whether he is "capable of *standing his trial"* stretched on his bed in jail. When moving consideration of the Hunger Strike Bill in the Assembly, Sir James Crerar stated that there is a lacuna in the Criminal Law." But the Government of Burma have brought to light, with feelings of pride and approval, an authority who by his conduct has proved that there is no lacuna in the Criminal Law, that the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab are lacking in imagination, foresight and resource, that the mere fact that an accused is "incapable of remaining before the Court" is no hindrance whatever. All that the Superintendent of the Jail has got to do is to certify that the accused is "capable of *standing his trial"* and the Court can very easily be held by the accused's bedside and the accused can be tried and convicted. I always take pleasure in appreciating talent; and I deplore the fact that this remarkable jailor, physician and jurist is being starved in an obscure position in Burma. The Government of India will do well to secure his services at more difficult centres like Lahore and Meerut, and the necessity of the Hunger Strike Bill will automatically disappear.

A CHALLENGE TO COVT. OF BURMA.

If the Government of Burma felt that the facts regarding this trial could not stand the light of further scrutiny, they would have been wise in observing silence instead of attempting to charge me with a "misstatement." But since the Government of Burma have committed this egregious blunder, I must challenge the Government of Burma to substantiate the charge which they have made against me of making a "misstatement" on this point by issuing a clear and definite statement dealing with the following inquiries:—

(1) On what date did the trial start?

(2) When was it decided to hold the trial in jail instead of in open Court in the usual manner?

(3) At whose request was this decision arrived at?

(4) What was the condition of U Wyzaya when the Superintendent of the jail found it impossible or risky to remove him from the jail to the Court house on the days of trial?

(5) What was the last date on which the trial was held in jail?

(6) Was U. Wyzaya examined by any outside independent physician at any time when the trial was proceeded with in jail instead of in Court?

(7) Were the Government of Burma aware at the time that U. Wyzaya was being tried in jail instead of in Court? Did they approve of it?

(8) Has a detailed medical report been kept of U. Wyzaya's condition from day to day during the progress of the trial in jail? Will the Government of Burma publish such report?

(9) Will the Government of Burma definitely and clearly explain how a man, who was "incapable of attending Court," was found to be "capable of standing *his trial"*?

(10) Will the Government of Burma state whether they propose to adopt or permit the adoption of this procedure in future cases and thus dispense with the necessity for the Hunger-Strike Bill?

A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC.

It is most amazing that in their unusually lengthy communique the Government of Burma have disposed of, in *three short lines,* this most important and painful feature of the whole case, which deeply stirred the Legislative Assembly, and on which point the Government of India could furnish no information whatever. The Government of Burma owe a duty to the public to clear up these points. The only obvious inference from any further silence on this question would be that the Government of Burma are afraid to subject this matter to the searchlight of public scrutiny and public opinion.

The Government of Burma wind up their "plain statement of facts," the greater part of which is totally irrelevant to the narrow and specific issue raised by me before the Assembly, with the following righteous remark:—

"The fact that they treat in the same way both monks and laymen if they are convicted of serious offences is merely *a vindication of the ordinary principles of law."*

A LESSON YET TO BE LEARNT.

Will the Government of Burma specify the radial distinctions in part of valour."—A. P.

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NIZAM'S BUDGET.

Surplus Of Over Rs. 104 Lakhs.

VICEROY'S VISIT COSTS RS. 5 LAKHS.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The budget estimates of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1337 F. showed a surplus of Rs. 47 lakhs (receipts Rs. 768 and expenditure Rs. 721 lakhs(. The final accounts show a surplus of over Rs. 135 lakhs (receipts Rs. 841 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 706 lakhs). That year closed the second triennial contract, the working of which has resulted in a total surplus of Rs. 4 crores and 18 lakhs in three years, which has been allotted as follows: Rs. 69 lakhs transferred to the Railway Purchase Reserve, Rs. 55 lakhs to the Industrial Reserve for the encouragement of industries, Rs. 126 lakhs for buildings (Osmania University, Secretariat, etc). Rs. 80 lakhs for roads, Rs. 70 lakhs for municipal works (drainage and water works in the city and districts) Rs. 6 2/5 lakhs for Education, Rs. 2 lakhs for Medical, Rs. 1½ lakhs for Industries, 2½ lakhs for Agriculture and 3 lakhs for Veterinary.

SURPLUS OF RS. 104 LAKHS.

The revised figures for 1338 show an expected surplus of Rs. 1104 4/5 lakhs, against a budgetted surplus of Rs. 51½ lakhs.

The budget estimate for the next year (1339F) for Receipts is 819 2/3 lakhs and for Expenditure 767 4/5 lakhs. The chief increases under revenue are under the heads of Interest (5 2/3 lakhs) Railways (9 lakhs) Paper Currency (3 3/4 lakhs Mines (1½ lakhs) and Electricity (1 lakh).

RS. 5 LAKHS FOR VICEROY'S TAMASHA.

Extra grants amounting to Rs 24 lakhs in addition to the ordinary budget grants have been made for the city roads (9 lakhs), furnishing of the Delhi Palace, Rs. (6½ lakhs) Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (2 lakhs B. G.) Cattle Breeding Farm (3 lakhs) and Viceregal visit Rs. (5 lakhs).

The ordinary grants for departments of internal development for the next year, excluding the extra grants and the grants from previous surpluses are: Education Rs. 78½ lakhs, Medicine Rs. 22½ lakhs, Religious Rs. 13 lakhs, Agricultural Rs. 4 2/5 lakhs, Veterinary Rs .4 1/2 lakhs, Co-operative Rs. 3½ lakhs, Archaeology etc., Rs. 1 2/3 lakhs, Municipalities and Public Improvements Rs. 13 3/5 lakhs, buildings and Communications Rs. 84 1/3 lakhs, and Irrigation 24 lakhs.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 13.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and local in Kashmir, Numerous thundershowers have also occurred in Mysore and South Madras. Conditions remain unsettled in the Andaman Sea.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Tavoy and Amherst four; Lasio one and ahalf, Victoria Point one, Monywa three-quarters, Mergui, Rangoon, Bassein and Minbu a quarter, Mysore one, Vellore a half, and Madura, Negapatam, Mercara, and Kodaikanal, a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in Kashmir.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay on Friday and returned the same evening.

Lady Sykes attended a Variety Entertainment of the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association on Friday.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. P. K. Gilroy, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Peto and Miss P. Richards arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

"BARDOLI HAS OBTAINED SWARAJ!"

"Discard Western Methods Of Violence and Rebellion"

MR. JAIRAMDAS AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, Oct. 13

The local student community availed themselves of the recent visit of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary of the foreign Cloth Boycott Committee for a free exchange of views.

Mr. Jairamdas asked the students not to over-value University Career. He also deprecated attaching over-importance to people having gone to prison in the cause of the country. Before freedom is won, said Mr. Jairamdas, every citizen who loves his country must be prepared to make every sacrifice.

Mr. Jairam then invited the students to put some questions which he offered to answer as best as he could..

Following are some of the questions and answers:—

Question:—Should not Indians purchase foreign articles when they cannot get Swadeshi articles?

Ans.—Some foreign articles will have to be imported. The rule should be that when foreign articles compete with Swadeshi articles, preference should be given to Swadeshi. Such articles of necessity as are not produced in the country can be purchased from foreign lands.

FREEDOM THROUGH SATYAGRAHA.

Q.—How far Khadi is a weapon to achieve political freedom?

Ans.—There are three known methods to achieve political freedom, namely agitation, violence, and Satyagraha. Agitation by itself would not achieve freedom. It would only gain small ends. As regards freedom through violence, it was impossible and impracticable. It was foolish to think that the British Government would be terrified with bombs. Englishmen are made of stern stuff. English women too are made of stern stuff. They would not be terrorised by some murders or bombs; nor would armed violence or rebellion be possible, for Indians. Two warring nations must meet on equal terms. Had Indians any means of meeting British in war? Had she weapons? Had she all the modern impliments of war? Had she aeroplanes, machine guns, tanks, or any other destructive weapons to meet England in war? Absolutely none. Can an armless people stand against people with such destructive weapons? Therefore the method of violence was absolutely out of court. The example of countries which had successfully waged wars against their enemies had no similarity with India. The only method that was possible in the case of India was the peaceful weapon of Satyagraha.

BARDOLI HAS OBTAINED SWARAJYA!

Just at present the masses of this country were in a helpless condition and power was centered in the Government. The masses must be organised. They must feel they were the masters. That was the correct idea of Swaraj. They had heard of "Sardar" Vallabhbhai. They had even seen him recently. Why was he called a Sardar. One who fought a battle was a 'Sardar.' Vallabhbhai fought a tough fight with the British at Bardoli and won Swaraj for Bardolians. At Bardoli, not a single official got a cart or even a pice worth of salt or any other necessary article except under a license from the "Sardar." How was this state of things brought about? Patiently, by undergoing training for a number of years. Ashrams were opened in Bardoli Taluka. The message of service to the country was inculcated. Charka was given to each woman and they were taught to depend upon themselves. The women, therefore, thought that those people who were training them in the service of the country were their well-wishers. The masses were thus organised to the bigger fight. And they stood the test well. What was done at Bardoli might as well be done in Belgaum.

DRIVE GOVERNMENT INTO "BENNIHALA."

Were the Bardoli people in a way superior to the people of Belgaum? Like the Bardoli people they also must be trained in the methods of Satyagraha. A powerful Government might be prepared to a mad elephant. Was it possible to fight with a mad elephant by sticks or Bhalas? The only way to avert the destruction at the hands of a powerful Government was to draw it in a political "Bennihalla" or a morass. The greater the Government struggles against this weapon the greater would be its sinking.

FOLLOW MAHATMAJI.

The British Government in Bardoli came to a stand still. Violence and rebellion are Western weapons. They cannot help us in our condition. The world is getting sick of wars and armaments. Mahatmaji is teaching the world the new method of peaceful warfare which is his life's mission. If they were trained in his method, Swaraj would be nearer.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL HAS BATH IN SULPHUR SPRING.

Journey On Foot.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

President Patel, who left Simla for holidays in the hills was accompanied by Rai Sahib D. Dutt. The latter was with the president up to Tata Pani and has just returned. He says that Mr. Patel immensely liked this trip, did a good part of the journey on foot and had a good bath in the hot sulphur spring at Tata Pani.

Mr. Patel returns to Simla in a few days.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

DEARTH OF NEWS FROM KABUL

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

There is still dearth of authentic news regarding the exact situation in Kabul since San Wali Khan's entry, and no confirmation is available of any of the many versions which are being circulated.

The latest reliable report is that brought to Peshawar by a traveller who was in Kabul upto the 2nd October. He says that discontent against Habibullah was then increasing not only in the City but also in Habibullah's native district.—A. P.

COSTES' NON-STOP FLIGHT.

5625 Miles Covered In 51 Hours.

LONDON, Oct. 12

Paris.—The Air Ministry has received a report from M. Costes on the result of his non-stop flight from Paris to Manchuria, stating that the flight lasted 51 hours, 19 minutes and covered about 5,625 miles.—Reuter.

SEN GUPTA AND SUBHAS AT LOGGER HEADS?

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" devotes one despatch to certain differences which, he says, have risen between Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. According to this telegram the differences are of a serious character and the correspondent asserts on the strength of these differences that political leaders in Bengal are quarrelling amongst themselves on the grounds of personal jealousy etc., and says that the cleavages which are witnessed in Bengal are also present in other provinces. The correspondent further asserts that the cleavages are on the lines of right and left wing policies in Bengal as elsewhere, although outside Bengal the developments are not as patent as in Bengal.—Free Press.